DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

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VOL. V NO. 200 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I, sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £22,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed wher the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Pekin	
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD,
BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Bowen Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and divdends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 8 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs. Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

EASTERN HOTEL.

13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.

Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.
14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.

Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAD MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, MILLINERY, MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd and SATURDAY the 25th day of August 1917 commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day in the shop No. 4, Colaba Causeway opposite the Rahim Mansions by order of the concerned, who have purchased the entire stock-in-trade of the shop of Mr. N. M. Shah comprising voilles, zephyrs, muslins, spotted and striped voils, crapes, coloured Italians, sheeting cloth, wollen black serge, skirt cloth, broad cloth, flannels, tussores, satin drill, white spotted muslin, P. K. cloth, rolls of silk satins, mulls, nainsooks, madopalams, cotton and silk laces, insertions, ribbons, embroidery, silk and cotton stockings, corsets, skirts, blouses, curtains, bed covers, table covers, buttons, etc as also the shop furniture such as sliding glass cupboards, show cases, mirrors, bicycles, chairs, tables etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A QUANTITY OF BAGS OF UNEXPENDED VOYAGE RATIONS AND OTHER ARTICLES.

By order of the Embarkation Supply Officer Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at No. 3 Shed Alexandra Docks.

A quantity of bags of unexpended voyage rations and other articles.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed the same day.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Aug. 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES BENGAL MACHINE GINNED FINE COTTON.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at Dolat Line, No. 1, Colaba by order of Seth Thakersidas Shinshyamul and on account and at the risk of the contracting party Seth Shinshyamul Shindayal and the last party Seth Sarupchand Hukmichand.

D. O. No. 172—100 F. P. Bales Bengal Machine Ginned Fine Cotton passed in July Survey without allowance.

SALE ON SATURDAY THE 25TH INSTANT. BONA FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, OUTFITTERS MILLINERY MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE CUSTOMERS.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 2 p.m., (B. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by public auction at 3rd Bhoiwada Mhuleshwar by order of the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of Shah Dharamey Beelardas thee entire stock-in-trade of the shop of the said mortgagor consisting of fancy silk cloth, printed muslins, spotted voils, crapes, medopolams large lot of cotton, silk and gold embroidered laces, ribbons, insertions, lace piece, fancy attractive borders, frocks, ladies bodices, Singer's New Sewing machine, glass door, cupboards, show cases and other miscellaneous articles.

In small lots to suit private purchasers.

P. S.—The above shop contains special varieties of lady's dress goods and the same will be on view from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF MEDICINE, MACHINERY AND MEDICAL AND VETERINARY NEW BOOKS.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from the mortgagee-in-possession, Seth Tchilram Girdharidas, and on account and at the risk of the morigagors, Messrs. Prangpaye & Athawale and Co., at the Ganpati Building, Kandawady.

Lathe machine, Polish machine, Drill machine, Shaping machine, Fly wheel, carpenters' tools, etc. and a large lot of Medical and Veterinary books.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Depot at Wadi Bunder the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods such as bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of juwari, bags of linseed, bags of rice, bags of castor seed, bags of toor, bags of gram bags of G. nut seed bags of turmeric, bags of masur, bundles of gunny, bundles of joggery bundles of cotton bales of F. P. Cotton empty wooden casks bags of swweping grain etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Aug. 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) the following goods:—

Provisions; cassia; window glass; liquor; toys; post cards; cigarettes; glassware; samples cut pieces; cotton and silk ties; tea; gloves; paint brushes; casks; Epsom salt; cement; borax bags; loaf sugar; super sulphate; kajoo nuts; raisins; soda; gum copra; dry dates; almonds; dry ginger; bundle medicinal roots; goat skins; buckets; drums bleaching powder; bales old newspapers; paper; keg paint; parcels soap samples; sugar samples; deck chairs; empty cases and drums.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY PAINT AND OIL CASKS, WOOD SCANTLINGS, TIN CUTTINGS, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th August 1917, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon.

A large quantity of empty paint and oil casks, old wood scantlings, tin cuttings, Ash oars broken; linen and coir runners old, etc.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON, GHORUPDEO

By order of Bai Aishabai, widow and executrix of the last Will and testament of Hajee Ahmed Hassam deceased Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property:

FIRSTLY. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the several messuages buildings and chawls or ranges of buildings erected and standing thereon situate at Mount Road, Mazagon, on the East side of Ghorupdeo Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4779 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 3713 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 7763-7783-84-7764 (1-2), 7765 to 67 7768-69-7770-71-7776-77-7778 (1—2) and 79-7780 and 79-7780 and 7781-82 and Street Nos. 78-19-15 to 17-3-3A 1 to 3 4-5-6-7-12-13-14-14A.—15-16-17 and 18. And bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land now or lately belonging to Mancherji Bamanji on or towards the South by lands now or lately belonging partly to Memon Tar Mahomed partly to Memon Mahomed Alli, Hormusji Cursetji Limbowala and others Haji Mahomed Aboo Backer and Joseph Hoosein Rahimtulla, on or towards the East by the property secondly described and beyond that by land now or lately belonging to Joseph Rahimtulla and Osman Rahimtulla and on or towards the West by Ghorupdeo Road.

SECONDLY. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situated at Mazagon, Ghorupdeo, near Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under New Survey No. 3713 and containing by admeasurement one thousand (1,000) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Memon Jan Mahomed, on or towards the South partly by the property of Memon Jan Mahomed and partly by the property of Nowroji Cursetji Limbuwala, on or towards the West by the property first hereinabove described and on or towards the North by a proposed private drain and which premises are now held by the Wolverhampton Works Company, Limited, under an Indenture of Lease, dated the 12th day of December, 1896, as also under a Deed of Rectification and Extension dated the 14th day of March, 1907, both expressed to be made between Haji Ahmed Hassam of the one part and the said Wolverhampton Works Company, Limited, of the other part and which premises are sold subject to the lease and the Extension thereof granted by the said Indenture of Lease as rectified and extended by the said Deed of Rectification and Extension.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 English built rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palamquin office Shigram, in good order.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd Aug. 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALE

The sale of the Beer Brewing Factory Fergusson Road, advertised for Wednesday the 29th instant, is POSTPONED till further notice.

Under instructions from J. Slater Esq. the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the Estate and effects of the late Miss Mary Barringer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 3rd September, 1917 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at 1st floor of No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following effects of the said deceased:—

Leather bag, card boxes, tin box [illegible] book, writing case, oxypathor looking glass, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 22nd Aug. 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted." "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Snnday. Rs	
Local	30	5	per annum.
Up-country ..	35	6	per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DON'T CONDEMN YOUR TYPEWRITERS—We undertake all sorts of most intricate repair works and execute them in a quite substantial and up-to-date manner at very reasonable charges. Typewriters cleaned, Typewriters overhauled, Typewriters adjusted, Typewriters repaired at lowest charges. Every repair guaranteed. Estimates free. A Rev. Gent. writes "If anyone desires a Typewriter repaired promptly and with care, I am sure he can go to no better place in Bombay than to your Firm."

We repair all makes of Typewriters.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,

36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tele: "Writertype."

SPLENDID OPENING for an active intelligent PARTNER in an old established firm. Senior retiring in couple of years. Apply to Box No. 107, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9433.

A gentleman intends to invest his money in flourishing industries. Those expert, desirous and energetic should apply with full scheme to Box No. 94, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9375

REAL AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD CHAIRS can be had at moderate rate from R. D. BILLIMORIA, Cabinet maker, BARBHAYA MOHALLA, Bibijan Street, Bombay. 9271

WANTED.—AMBITIOUS PERSONS to apply for FREE PARTICULARS of Easy Money Making. Opportunities in the Mail Order Business. Quick, certain way to Big Income in spare time and with little or no capital. Enclose Stamp for reply to J. J. SHAH, (D B), Kalbadevi, Post, Bombay. 9432

WANTED—CAPITALISTS or FIRMS interested in Indo-Japan Trade, to know that a Gentleman who has stayed in Japan for several years, and who is in close touch with Markets of both the Countries, is open to engagement. Special Lines Cotton and Cotton Piece-Goods. Please apply to Box No. 100. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9395

NO HEAVY BUNCH OF KEYS.—To meet increasing demand, we stock sets of 6 and 12 padlocks of very superior make, each set having only 2 keys to fit all the locks in that set. Quoations and sizes on application to R H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LEPROSY of ten years standing, Lencoderma and patches of any duration arising from vitiated blood cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Three days treatment sent free for trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga Ch., Mitter Street, Calcutta. 895

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post, Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9153

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR TYRES and TUBES for cheapest, prompt and reliable vulcanising at as. 8 and 4 per inch respectively. Cars on hire and for sale. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. A.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Practical course of Commerce for Practical appointments, 80, Esplanade Road. 9348

WANTED—BOYS and GIRLS requiring TUITION in English, Mathematics, Physical training by experienced science graduate. Apply to "X", South Indian Club, Girgaum. 9432.

TUITIONS—To ladies and gentlemen in Drawing and Painting undertaken by expert artist. Terms moderate. Apply to SIKHA, Elavia Buildings, Bombay 2. 9349

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart and experienced COMPOUNDER. Apply with test monials to Dr. R. K. DHURU, Dadar. 9405

REQUIRED.—A DOCTOR, L. M. and S. or M. B. B. S. for pilgrim steamer. Apply in person to Arab Line, Ltd., 40, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 9426

WANTED.—FIRST CLASS DYER, one having best experience need apply. Salary liberal to Box No. 96 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9384.

WANTED—Experienced GRADUATES in Science and other subjects for the Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. Very substantial pay and prospects. Apply personally to the MANAGER. 9294

WANTED—A CRICKET TEACHER for local High School. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 99, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9391

WANTED—A COMPETENT CLERK, who can also use an Empire Typewriter. Pay Rs. 48 per month. Applicants should apply to the ROYAL NAVAL ORDNANCE DEPT., Arsenal, at 10 a.m. Thursday, 23rd instant. 9435

WANTED—An English speaking GAMES INSTRUCTOR, good at Football and Cricket, on a pay of Rs. 35 plus a local allowance of Rs. 3 a month. Apply stating age and enclosing copies of certificates to THE PRINCIPAL, Rajput Schools, Jodhpur. 9356

WANTED—A reliable CHEMIST undertake the Sole Agency of a well popularised Patent Medicine in India on the expiry of the original agents' contract. Unique opportunity. Miss not. Apply to the Box No. 109, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9441

WANTED—By Kurla Municipality Thana Dist., S. H. Supdt. on pay of Rs. 60 1/5-75 p.m. Only G. B. V. C. need apply stating age and qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials on or before 30th August, 1917. S. S. BILGRAMI, Chairman, S. C. 9437

WANTED—As HEAD MASTER and an ASSISTANT GRADUATES or UNDER-GRADUATES with experience of teaching for the SURAT MAHILA VIDYALAYA. Salary from Rs. 50 to 75 and Rs. 30 to 50, according to qualifications. Apply, stating second language, to the SECRETARIES, Mahila Vidyalaya. Gopipura, Surat. 9436

WANTED—Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the next Adhiki Fair for fair duty, lasting about 2 weeks from 26th August, 1917, on a pay of Rs. per day with actual travelling expenses. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 23rd August. K. R. BHOSLE, Chairman, Sanitary Committee, Municipality Pandharpur. 9412

WANTED—A MILL MANAGER, for Mill of 30,000 spindles and 600 Looms having figuring as well as thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of the line. Apply with terms, testimonials and experience. Good chance for able, energetic and conscientious man. Applications from capable men. Indians preferred, stating full career ready to start as Manager will be considered. Applications treated confidentially. Apply Box No. 93, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9373

WANTED

WANTED—The READERS of this Paper to read our advertisement on the leader page. K. C. MARROTT, 189/191, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 9379

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED

LIGHT WEIGHT MOTOR CYCLE, new or very little used with up-to-date controls. Price with full details to Box No. 108, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9434

WANTED—SITUATION by a Hindu, knowing all-round Office work, (6 years' experience) in English firm's. Good references, Apply Box No. 106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9425

AN ITALIAN DIPLOMATIST wishes to give upto date Academical Scientific training in Fine Arts. Also tuition in the Italian Language. Apply to Box No. 84, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9329

WANTED—AGENTS for the new Indian Manufacturing Co. for Black Japan and Phenyle. N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonjee Building, Dongree Post No. 9. 9150

FREE from usual Fees, a Help and Blessing. A rare opportunity to those desirous of passing the Senior Cambridge Examination. EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL has formed a New Batch for the December Exam., and Pupils will be admitted in it at Half Fees till the end of May. Anxious Students (and those who were quoted high Fees) should call on the Principal, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—BOOKS on Science, Philosophy, Literature, History, Freethought, etc., from a Gentleman's Library. Apply for Catalogues to "B," 320 TAJ-Mahal, Bombay,. 9429

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

PREMIER CYCLE by Appointment H. M. The King; a small shipment just received. Roadster cycles complete at Rs. 200. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE—SOUND CANE PIECES from one foot to three feet for making up of Baskets, etc. For particulars apply to Mr. EBRAHIM REHMANJI, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay. 9377

FOR SALE—NASMYTH'S BAILING PRESS FACTORY PLANT, complete two presses 14 ft. Box one Engine, one Lancashire boiler, slightly used. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 9386

FOR SALE OR ON LEASE—Plots on the Bhandarwara Hill for erection of factories or mill or godowns or residential quarters. For terms and further particulars apply to Box No. 90, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9358

FOR SALE.—ENGINES of 12" by 21" by 24"; BOILER, 24' by 6½' by 150 lbs. Pressure, four and five bearings ginsdouble opener, chimney, etc., in big stock. Apply to ENGINEER & Co., Pydownie, Bombay. 9431.

FOR SALE—WATERPROOF OVER COATS from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 6-8 each and Gents best English made New Boots and Shoes from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 8-8 each at K. C. MARROTT, Largest Importer and Contractor of Secondhand Clothings, 189/191, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 9378

FOR SALE—On the MAHIM FORESHORE abutting on the WESTERN AVENUE, a large piece of land, measuring 31,902 square yards having a Sea Frontage of 1,040 feet eminently suitable for fine Seaside residences or big Industrial concern. For particulars apply Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road. 9442

FOR SALE.—One LANCASHIRE BOILER, measuring 30 feet long by 8 feet diameter, 135 pounds, working pressure by Marshall make. Very little used, delivery in Calcutta. Apply for prices and particulars to:—COLONIAL MILL MACHINERY MART, Shanghvi Buildings, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4. 9427

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—DEVLALI, "CAMP VIEW," from 1st September. For particulars apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "The Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—New flats 80, Lamington Road, from 1st September next. Apply KHAN BAHADUR HORMUSJI MANECKJI BHIWANDIWALLA, Cheera Bazar. 9374

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that this Bank has called Rs. 11 (Eleven) per Share, by way of Application, Allotment, First-Call and Second-Call and the shares of those Shareholders who have failed to pay amount due by them on their shares by any of the abovementioned ways, are duly forfeited.

BALUBHAI KAHANDAS, & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 18th August, 1917. 9402

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. forty-eighth per share has been declared, and will be payable on APPLICATION on and after Wednesday the 22nd inst. to shareholders on the Register on the 14th inst.

The Dividend will be paid to shareholders at the Company's Office No. 3, Forbes Street, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.) on week days and between 11-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays.

By order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th August 1917. 9423

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE.

THE Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to consider applications for the reservation for particular communities of compact blocks of land between the King's Circle and Matunga Station. Plans of the area may be seen on application at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road.

R. H. A. DELVES,
9267 Dy. Land Manager.

GWALIOR STATE WORKSHOPS.

SALE OF COPPER SCRAP.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of COPPER SCRAP collected from pure Copper Sheets used for Copper Coins, of which some tons are offered for sale.

Tenders will be received for the whole or part of the Copper Scrap up to 15th September 1917.

Intending purchasers desiring to have sample of the Copper Scrap will be supplied with the same on receipt of a remittance of Rupee one.

The Copper Scrap will be delivered F. O. R. Gwalior (G. I. P. Railway.)

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

B. B. PAGNIS, L. A. A.,
Manager, State Workshops,
Gwalior.
Dated 17th August, 1917. 9424

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 31st August, 1917, at 4-0 p.m., (S.T.), for the purposes following namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June 1917.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DREWET CHOWNA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1917. 9430

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7990

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "LUZON MARU" having arrived in Bombay from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo demaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 21st August, 1917.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DHANJISHAW HORMUSJI SIDHWA alias DARUWALLA, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. VASANJI NARANJI. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate on the South West side of Alexandra Road, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, and known as Plot No. 44 of Gamdevi Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, which has been computed to contain 892 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on or towards the North-East by the said Alexandra Road on or towards South-West by the land of the Bombay Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage on or towards South-East by land of the Bombay Improvement Trust known as Plot 43, and on or towards North-West by land of the Bombay Improvement Trust known as Plot No. 45 and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under portion of New Survey No. 7335 and by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2883 (15) Street No. 3 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 18th day of August, 1917. 9405

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of SHANKER DHONDIBA alias SHANKER DHONDIBA DESAI, alias SHANKERRAO DHONDIBA DESAI, late of Bombay Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor and a student, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort ..... Deceased.

DWARKANATH DHONDIBA, of Bombay Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant in private service residing at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 14th day of August, 1917.
Messrs. PURNANAND & Co.,
9428. Petitioner's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Every evening at 6-30 p. m.

CASTE

500 FEET Featuring Sir John Hare.

Tho ever-green Comedy by T. W. Robertson that has won and kept the hearts of two continents for fifty years.

GREAT STAGE CLASSIC SCREENED

This popular Comedy has fifty years of the public favour behind it. It has been the favourite of Kings—the late King Edward saw it at least twice—and people, for it has rejoiced the hearts of all sorts and conditions of men whenever it has been shown.

SIR JOHN HARE

also appears in the present film version, and though it is his first appearance on the screen his performance has been unanimously voted a drownight triumph.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in his latest Comedy.

SEE NOW

two most popular serial players on earth at their best

GRACE CUNARD AND FRANCIS FORD

staged with a lavishness that impresses and appeals

IN

Universal's latest and greatest serial success of the season

THE PURPLE MASK

Showing Thrice Nightly during the week

AT

7-15, 9, 10-45.

USUAL HALF RATES.

NO ADVANCE.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

AMUSEMENTS.

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BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.

The Operatic Event of 1917.
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.

To-night at 9-30 p. m.
MR. MANHATTAN.

THURSDAY, 23RD AUGUST
THE GIRL IN THE TAXI.

FRIDAY, 24TH AUGUST
THE
CHOCOLATE SOLDIER.

SATURDAY, 25TH AUGUST
THE WALTZ DREAM
Revival of the beautiful Daly's play.

SUNDAY 26th, Reduced Price MATINEE.
SEE DAILY PAPERS.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co
from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.
Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1-30 p. m.
Patrons are informed that seats booked provisionally can only be kept for a few hours.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

POPULAR PICTURES AT
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"HEART STRINGS"

A touching story about a poor orphan girl who is adopted by a doctor, who falls in love with her.

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The comic story of the jealousies of two young married couple.

"CHATS ABOUT SILVER."

Showing how our household silverware is made.

BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

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GRAND OPENING NIGHT
of the
THE HOWITT-PHILLIPS DRAMATIC COMPANY
in the great modern farce: (2)

"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

The funniest play seen in London for ten years.

FRIDAY NIGHT.
H. A. Vachell's popular success:
'THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER"
which has just concluded a long run in London.

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The world famous Irish comedy:
"PEG O' MY HEART"
By Harley Manners, which has run in London and New York for two years.

NEXT WEEK'S PLAYS WILL BE ANNOUNCED TO-MORROW.

Prices: Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and Annas 8 Boxes Rs. 16 and Rs. 20.

Booking at S. Rose and Co., from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., week days; Saturdays till 1-30 p.m.

SUCCESS GUARANTEED.

"VENOLA"

Cures all Poisonous and mercurial sores in 48 hours.

Money refunded in case of failure.

Price Rs. 2-8, Postage Extra.

Sole Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon:

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Head Office:—30, WELLINGTON STREET, CALCUTTA.
Phone 3950.

Bombay—303, HORNBY ROAD.
Local Agents.—KING JORDON & Co., 41, BENTICK STREET, CALCUTTA.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Bombay's Finest Picture Theatre
To-day at 6-30; 8-30 & 10 p. m.

A GREAT SPORTING DRAMA!

Pathe presents

The Chance of a Lifetime

by the world famous Racing Novelist

Nat Gould

Featuring the delightful Cinema Star

Queenie Thomas

The real heroine of this thrilling romance of love and treachery is "TRIXIE" a beautiful mare, a thoroughbred Racer.

"The Chance of a Lifetime" is a Sensational Sporting Drama absolutely different in theme plot & treatment from the ordinary run of photoplays.

SEE "TRIXIE" The racehore heroine.

MUTT & JEFF The Screaming. CARTOON COMICS.

CRIME OR NO CRIME

"GERMANISM"

Surpasses everything in Criminology.

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The Great Two and a Quarter Million Serial.

CONTAINS NO "GERMANISM"

It's as wholesome as it is sensational and it's as sensational as a Serial can be!.

SEE IT TO-NIGHT!

OLYMPIA SANDHURST ROAD (West.)

It is necessary to give you a timely reminder, that your favourite Serial.

"The Diamond from the Sky"

finishes day after to-morrow.

On no aceount miss the last instalment.

Ladies admitted at Half Rates in First Class, i. e. for Annas 4 only.

POPULAR HALF PRICES ALL ROUND.

AT THE

WEST END CINEMA.

(NEW CHARNI ROAD.)

FOUR SHOWS DAILY AT: 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

PEARL OF THE ARMY

PEARL OF THE ARMY

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PEARL OF THE ARMY

The first great preparedness serial featuring daring

PEARL WHITE

heroine of the Perils of Pauline, the Exploits of Elaine and the Iron Claw. A great, stirring, patriotic story with a wonderful cast.

EXCLUSIVELY AT

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

Lamington Road.

7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

An astonishing announcement from

THE

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH

In addition to the Great Serial THE PURPLE MASK.

To-day! "WE START" ***To-day!***

THE PERILS

OF THE

SECRET SERVICE.

TO-DAY **THE FIRST 2 PARTS** ***TO-DAY***

The Great Series Stars

"THE LAST CIGARETTE"

CAST:

York Norroy	Kingsley Benedict.
Carson Huntley	Jay Belasce.
Princess Seraphina	Claire Du Bray.
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and a Comic to Wind up our programme which defies Competition.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

Of Thousands of Disappointed Spectators.

THE

NEW ALAHMBRA CINEMA

has arranged to Screen only for the Last Time.
The World-famed Universal grand Serial

"LIBERTY! LIBERTY!"

60,000 Feet Long.

First instalment 12,000 Feet Long.

The Favourites Marie Walcamp and Eddie Polo Most prominent

The Serial Commencing Saturday 18th August.

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NESTOR, JOKER & L.K.O. COMEDIES.

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ONCE TRIED. ALWAYS PATRONIZED.

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HIGH GRADE KEROSINE OILS.

We have in stock for ready delivery the following brands of high grade kerosine oils in cases, packed in America, of The Texas Company, incorporated in Texas, U. S. A.

Brands.	Rates.
Southern Star 150° (Fire Test) ..	Rs. 7-9-0 per case.
Unicorn brand 125° („ „) ..	„ 7-2-0 „ „

The above oils give clear mellow light, restful and pleasing They give off no odors or smoke and burn steadily to the last drop

Buyers will be given delivery free of charge.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stock of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed moderate rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & COMPANY

Khadak, Mardvi Post, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT OF
Present Attractive Programme
TO-NIGHT AT 10 EDWARDES THEATRE
GAIETY AT 6-30

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

Presents

The

SCARLET DANDIES

A

BRILLIANT ATTRACTION

In

THESE HOURS OF DARKNESS

Full of

VIM VIVACITY and UN

A DASH OF SPLENDOUR

With a

FLASH OF BRILLIANCY

and

DAZZLING EFFECTS

A DREAM IN DREAMLAND

Up-to-date Songs concerted

Dances, Revulets, etc., etc.

SCARLET DANDIES

Above VARIETIES

Intercepted by only one Cinema.

To-morrow

THURSDAY, AUGUST, 23rd

SPECIAL EXTRA

GALA ATTRACTION

with

Additional Lady Artistes

The

SCARLET DANDIES

In Their

2nd CHANGE OF PROGRAMME 2nd

COMPLETELY

NEW DRESSES

NEW SONGS

NEW DANCES

And

NEW BUSINESS.

POONA RACES

Results of to day's Racing shown at the 6-30 and 10 p. m. Performances.

Do you wish to know what the ANNAPURNA COOKER has done for the kitchen?

Write a card to:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,

Near Cinema, Girgaum,
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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE

Royal Yakuti

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAR HEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

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THE LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

K. JONES & Co.

46, Prince Buildings, Medows Street,

FORT, BOMBAY.

WORRY NO MORE

about cleaning your solid linen. At special request we have opened a department where up-country orders for Washing, Dry-cleaning and Glazing garments will be received and carefully attended to by V.P.P. system.

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—

WHAT?

Good reliable oil and water colours, Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distemper, etc., which give stability and add attractiveness.

The Best Reliable House for these is—

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With Massage and Vibratory.
Massage by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

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Storm and Rain-proof

SHADOWLESS LAMPS with latest improvements For Public Halls, Railways, Streets, Gardens, etc

From 300 to 2,500 C. P. Ligh

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Dry Distemper in different exquisite shades better than the most expensive distempers.

Ask for Particulars and Colour Cards from:

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SOLE AGENTS,

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The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

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The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

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This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy, of his Confectionery.

(Sd) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

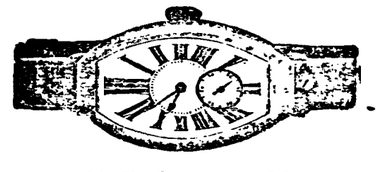
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

TONNEAU LEVER WATCH



SILVER CASE Rs 30

Radium Dial Rs. 5 extra.

KASANJI DAYALJI DESAI

Watch & Clock Dealer

144, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

THE CITY MOTOR CAR Co.

Dealers in Tyres, Tubes, Petrol, Motor Oils Grease, all Motor requisites and vulcanizing guaranteed.

LAMINGTON ROAD, GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

The Empire Tobacco Co.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTES DEPOT.

(Opp. FLORA FOUNTAIN)

41, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Excelsior Electric Co.

Dealers in all kinds of Electrical, Accessories and Fancy Goods Wholesale and Retail. Undertake Repairs of Fans and Contract of Installations of buildings.

181, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDO-AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY,

Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

Wagner Quality — The greatest Producer of Single Phase Motors in the world.

A. C. MOTORS, Generators, Rectifiers, Transformers, Converters, & Elect. Instruments

G. W. M. Reynold's Novels

BOLD TYPE EDITION.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Memoirs of a Maid Servant in 8 vols.	5	0	0
Bronze Statue in 4 vols.	2	0	0
Faust—A Romance, 2 vols.	1	8	0
Soldier's Wife in 2 vols.	1	4	0
Seamstress, complete	1	0	0
Robert Macaire in 2 vols.	1	0	0
Mysteries of the Court of London in 17 vols.	10	0	0
Mysteries of London, 13 vols.	7	0	0
Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter, 4 vols.	3	0	0
Beauty and Pleasure, 9 vols.	5	0	0
Mary Stuart 2 vols.	1	4	0

Postage Extra.

Apply to;—RAJALAKSHMI & Co.

No. 3 Kandappa Udaley Street, Triplicane MADRAS.

DRUGS FOR SALE

The following and several other drugs for sale :—

ANTIPYRIN DROPS
GONARGIN
MELUBRIN
MIGRAININE
PYRAMIDON (Acid Camph.)
Etc., Etc., Etc.

For prices and particulars please apply—

K. K. UNVALLA & Co.

36, Church Gate St.,

BOMBAY.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, the rough antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents :—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co

No 155, (Dept. C 1.) Jooma Musjid, Market BOMBAY.

PIONEER ELECTRIC Co. CHURCHGATE St. LAMPS Fort, BOMBAY. of All Makes at Lowest Price

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 20th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		200
" " Imports		12,000
U.S. Americans		19.70
Egyptian F. G. F.		30.25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	24.50
	Jan.	24.15
	Mar.	24.30

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months:	To-day's opening price
Aug.	18.50
Aug.-Sept.	18.17
Sept.-Oct.	17.87
Oct.-Nov.	17.45
Nov.-Dec.	17.25
Dec.-Jan.	16.80
Jan.-Feb.	16.80
Feb.-Mar.	16.71
Mar.-Apl.	16.62
Apl.-May	16.54
May-June	16.46
June-July	16.38

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool Aug. 20th.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Oct.	26.50
Nov.	24.75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 20th.

M. G. Bengal Good	16.10
" " Fully Good	16.35
" " Fine	16.60
No 1 Comra Good	17.60
" " Fully Good	17.85
" " Fine	18.10
M. G. Broach Good	18.94
" " Fully Good	19.12
" " Fine	19.36

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The tone of the market was easier this morning and Good Broach was quoted Rs. 454 Exchange terms. Before the opening of the Marwadi bazar business was done in Good Broach on Association terms at Rs. 457, and in Fine Khamgaon-Akola January on the same terms at Rs. 443. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 450 for Good Broach, and Rs. 434 for Fine Khamgaon-Akola, and shortly after Good Broach declined to Rs. 445. Later on, owing to some enquiry at the decline the price improved to Rs. 451. At Colaba the rate was Rs. 449, and then Rs. 444/45. Closing prices are as under. A moderate business has been done during the day both on Exchange and Association terms. The closing tone is weak.

Ready cotton is quiet with a small business passing.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	—	Sept.	—	374
Good M. G. Westerns	—	Augt-Sept.	—	438
Good H. G. Westerns	—	Augt-Sept.	—	428
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	—	Augt-Sept.	—	472
Good M. G. Coompta	—	Augt-Sept.	—	495
Good M. G. Miraj	—	Augt-Sept.	—	470

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	Rs.	444
Fine Khamgaon Akola	"	January	"	427
" Khandeish	"	"	"	418
" Muthia	"	"	"	395
" Bengal	"	"	"	348
Fully Good Benga	"	"	"	337

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

THE LATEST

SCHOOL BOOKS ON HEALTH

By Drs. RITCHIE-CALDWELL.

Adopted in all American Schools. In thick Paper Cover.

	Rs.
Primer of Hygiene at	1 6
Primer of Sanitation at	1 8
Primer of Physiology at	1 10
Human Physiology at	2 4

Can be had in Cloth also.

Manual of Physical Training at 1 6

THE FAMOUS UNCLE BOB'S.

Cheap Series of Simple Drugless.

Natural Methods for overcoming Bodily Weaknesses.

"HOW TO STRENGTHEN"

(1) Neck; (2) Lungs; (3) Nerves; (4) Chest; (5) Arms; (6) Back; (7) Heart; (8) Fingers and Wrist; (9) Eyes; (10) Liver; (11) How to increase Height; (12) Flesh; (13) Circulation; (14) How to reduce Weight; (15) How to cure Nasal Catarrh; (16) Constipation; (17) Indigestion; (18) Varicose Veins; (19) Rheumatism; (20) Asthma; (21) Anaemea; etc., etc.

Each Booklet with Illustrations of Exercise cost only an. 8-6.

We have also just received the new enlarged editions viz.

	Re.
Brain Fag, and how to remedy	1
Bronchitis, Its cause and Cure	1
Health Hints to Middle Life	1
Facial Massage	1
Water Treatment as a cure for Minor ailment	1

Sole Agent:—

B. P. MADON

HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT, SANTA CRUZ Branch: 297, Hornby Road, Fort.

Send for our 104 pages Illustrated Catalogue of "HEALTH & STRENGTH."

Cost 6 Ans. by V. P. 8 Ans.

KANGA BROS.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS

No. 5, SETHNA BUILDING

Opp. PARSI FIRE TEMPLES

PRINCESS STREET (Dhobi Talao)

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 21st AUGUST 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Good	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	391	381	370		Ready.
H.G. Sind Punjab	391	381	370		"
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				496	"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				487	"
M. G. Westerns				456	441 "
H. G. Westerns				446	431 "
M. G. Compta				503	488 "
M. G. Kadi Viramgam			520	507	"
M. G. Dhrangadra			518	501	"
H. G. Bagalkot				463	449 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 21st August, 1917, at 5-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (H J)	..	352	342	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	387	377	367	—	Ready
		373		—	Sept. 17
Comrawatee-Punjab (M G)	387	377	367	—	Ready
	—	355	..	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	360	350	340	Ready
	..	410	..	—	1/25th Jan 18
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	490	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..	
Akola Khamgaum Marsala (M G)	..	415	395	—	Ready
	—	425	..	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	413	393	—	Ready
Dhamangaum Peolgaum (M G	..	417	397	—	Ready
Neotmal (M G)	..	420	406	—	Ready
Bagpore Kampil (M G)	..	425	410	—	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	427	412	—	Ready
Sromeh (M G)	..	450	430	409	Ready
	..	..	..	445	1/25th Apl. 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Custom (M.G.)	..	370	360	—	Ready
	..	408	..	—	1/25th Jan. 18
			Good	F.G.F.	
Bhagolkote Bijapur (M.G.	..	..	485	468	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	460	440	Ready
	..	..	472		August/Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	463	443	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	461	431	Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	495	478	
	..	..	488	..	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. at the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 18th August :—

Cotton	4 699 bales
Wheat	3 822 cwts.
Linseed	16,884 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc.	Nil "
Gingellyseed	Nil "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	3,516 "
Castorseed	149 "
Rice	15 764 "
Myrabollams	662 "
Cottonseed	176 "
Mowrasseed	22 "
Gram	949 "
Jowar	385 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	1,291 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready	Bombay, Aug 21st. Rasar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Hau. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70.30	41 0 0	6 2 0
" Cawnpore 70.30	40 8 0	6 3 0
" Karachi Baugla	40 0 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	6 13 0	7 3 0
" Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 11 0	8 1 0
" Thin	7 4 0	7 13 0
Teoliseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	8 4 0
" Gelar 75 25	42 8 0	8 2 0
" Gelar 50 50	41 0 0	8 0 0
" Black	36 8 0	8 2 0
Poppyseed, White	7 8 0	7 14 0
Groundnuts	38 8 0	8 0 0
Mowrasseed	4 0 0	4 7 0
Jawa	28 0 0	4 7 0
Arandi	38 8 0	8 0 0
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April May	6 2 0	
" Aug.-Sept.	6 3 6	
Linseed May	8 3 6	
" Aug.-Sept.	8 3 6	

THE PIECE-GOODS MARKETS.

The Cloth Markets will be closed to-day on account of a Jain holiday.

BULLION.

The silver market was steady with limited business.

Bar Gold 26-3.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 16-3.
Silver Ready ex-duty 97-9.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-duty 97-14.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer ¼ 7/32.
Bank Demand drafts ¼ 9/32.
3 months' sight credits ¼ 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 185½.
3 months' sight France Fr. 192¾.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs 212.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs 313.
T. T. on Japan Rs 150.
60 days' sight Japan Rs 146¾.
Bank demand on New York Rs 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 p.c. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 p.c.
4 p.c. Conversion Loan 86.
4 p. c. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ p.c. small pieces 66.
3 p.c. small pieces 57.
4 pc. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 73½.
5 per cent. Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady but soon declined due to speculative sales for forward delivery.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,820 to 1,780, and closed at 1,790, Fazulbhoys from 817/8, to 792/8, Madhavjees from 2,210 to 2,175 and closed at 2,185, Nagpurs from 2,410, to 2,390, Crescents from 340 to 335, Currimbhoys from 352/8 to 347/8, Indian Bleachings from 257/8 to 250, Indore-Malwas from 387/8 to 382/8, Pearls from 535 to 525 and closed at 530, and Simplexs from 720 to 712/8

Bombay United declined to 720, Centurys to 337/8, Davids to 532/8, Finlays to 333/8, Shapurjis to 120, Swadeshis to 1,800, Bundi to 23 and Central India Mining to 50.

Tata Iron ordinary shares were placed between 282/8 and 276/4, and deferreds between 1,240 and 1,250, New Deferreds declined to 280. Katnis ordinary declined to 273/12, and Deferreds were placed between 1.265 and 1,245, and Shivrajpurs declined to 51/8.

Alcock Ashdowns declined to 1.030, British Burma Petroleums improved to 7/4, Bombay-Burmas improved to 995, Bombay Tramways declined to 345, and Tata Hydros were placed between 1,175 and 1,170.

The market closed quiet but steady.

BANKS.

Name and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Quote, for market
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Alliance Bank	—	15 Jan.-July	15	310
Alliance Bk.	—	100 Jan.-Aug.	14	330
Bk. of Baroda Rs. 5	—	100 Jan.-July	16	X.D. 72
Bank of Bombay	—	500	16	14
Bank of Bengal	—	500 Jan.-July	16	1 475
Bank of India Rs. 50	—	100 Feb.-July	7	72
Bank of Madras	—	500 do.	12	1 065
Centrl. Bk. Rs. 45	—	50 —	7	26
Central Co-op. Bk.	—	50 —	6	50
Standard Bk.	—	100 Jan.-July	Nil	30
EXCHANGE BKS.		100 do.	Nil	30
Chartered Bank	—	20 Jet.-April	15	£20
Eastern Bank Ltd.	—	£10 March	5	62
Mercantile Bk.				
£ 12½ A	—	25 —	10	£23
£ 12½ B	—	25 —	10	£20
Hongkong & Shang.	—	$ 125 Feb.-Aug.	33	£52
National Bank Ltd.	—	£12½ Sep.-Mar	10	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance	—	500	Apl.-Oct.	40	1030
Mahmadi Cotton	—	100	—	3	290
Bombay Cotton	—	500	Nil.	—	352-8
Bombay Dyeing	—	250	Mar. Sept.	30	990
Bom. Pr. Wolvs	—	200	—	60	72
Budge Budge Mill	—	200	—	—	495
Centu.	—	100	Mar.-Sept.	15	337-8
Central India C	—	500	May-Nov.	60	2 390
Centralindia P	—	600	May-Nov.	5	X.D. 410
Colaba	—	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	376
Colaba Land & Mill	—	700	—	5	1 210
Comra	—	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	12. 50	995
Crescent	—	100	do.	12	235
Currimbhoy	—	200	Mar.-Sept.	25	347-8
Dawn	—	200	do.	15	532-8
Edward Sassoon	—	200	May-Nov.	10	170
Empress Edward	—	500	—	30	550
Fazulbhoy	—	200	Mar.-Sept.	30	792-8
Framjee Petit	—	1 000	May.	40	1 200
Ginning	—	200	Apl.-Oct.	15	332-8
Gold Mohur	—	500	—	20	235
Globe	—	100	—	Nil.	36
Hindustan	—	1,000	—	50	525
Hydersahad	—	1 000	do.	80	1 500
Indian Dyeing	—	100	do.	15	280
Indian Manufg.	—	1,000	—	20	420
Ismail China	—	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	800
Jacob Sassoon	—	500	Apl.-Oct.	30	352 8
Jamaica	—	200	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	60
Jewraj Balloo	—	1 000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	360
Kastoorchand	—	600	Mar.-Sept.	150	1250
Khatau	—	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	60	850
Kohinoor	—	500	Mar.-Sept.	60	1 000
Lakshmi Cotton	—	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	120	1 300
Madanji Dharamsi	—	500	Apl.-Sept.	100	2,185
Maneck United	—	1,000	June-Dec.	60	1 600
Manockjee Petit	—	1,000	Mar.-Sept	60	1,760
Mayer Sassoon	—	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	25
Morarjee Gowaldas	—	1 000	—	60	2 550
Mysore Lavalle	—	250	Feb.-Aug.	8	300
Nawab of Cambay	—	400	Apl.-Oct.	20	nom. 530
New Great Eastern	—	250	—	12	212-8
New Unyet Bombay	—	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	810
Pearl	—	250	—	20	530
Phoenix	—	120	Mar.-Sept	14	242-8
Presidency	—	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	200
Sassoon Docks	—	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	450
Seasons Silk	—	500	Apl.	20	X.D. 325
Shahapore	—	1 000	do.	275	5 700
Shrimpur Broach	—	Rs. 100	—	Nil.	122 8
Simplex	—	200	June.-Dec	50	712-8
Standard	—	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	1 700
Swan	—	250	Oct.	25	362-8
Swadeshi	—	500	Mar.-Oct	90	1 800
Tata Mill	— (O. 400 P. 400)	500	—	—	695
		500	do.	5	320
Textile	—	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	1,720
Union	—	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	220
Vishan Cotton	— (C. 500 P. 500)	500	—	75	nom. 370
		500	—	70	590
Western India	—	1,000	—	25	X. D. 370

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	—	100	Mar.-Aug.	4½	98
Amritsar Patti	..	100	do.	6½	X.D. 114
Ahmedabad Prantij	..	500	do.	6	X.P. 516
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	..	500	do.	4½	Par 500
*Central Provinces	..	100	Jan.-July	4½	88
*Dhond—Baramati	..	100	do.	4½	85
Gujerat	..	100	Jan.-June	4½	80
Hoshiarpur Dsab	..	100	do.	4½	103
Nagpur Bhon Rs. 50	..	100	Apl.-Oct.	5	X.D. 85
Pachora Jamer Rs. 75	..	100	Jan.-July.	4½	60
Sarn Sirajganj	..	100	May Nov.	4½	85
Sialkot Narowal	..	100	Apl.-Oct.	5½	96
*Sind Light	..	100	July-Dec.	7½	130
Tapti Valley	..	500	Mar.-Aug.	7½	527-8
Upper Sind Light	..	100	Jan.-July	5½	X.D. 100

PRESS COMPANIES.

		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	—	750	May	250	5700
Allert Kurrachee	—	1,000	Nov.	45	850
Bruel's Cawnpore	—	200	Aug.	6	195
Delany Press	—	275	—	15	130
Broach City	—	200	Oct.	20	120
Fort	—	275	Nov.	50	660
Gomavery Valley	—	100	—	6	40
Harvey and Sabapat	—	500	July	40	620
Hindustan P. & M.	—	250	—	—	145
Hingoles	—	100	Sept.	6	105
Indian Cotton	—	125	Oct.	10	115
Jumna Ging & P. Co	—	1,000	—	7½	730
Kurrachee Press	—	500	Jan.	40	550
Khamgaum	—	400	Sept.	Nil.	325
Mahmudpura Cot.	—	125	—	7½	100
Manawa	—	200	Oct	Nil.	125
Mercantile	—	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.	—	250	Aug	15	240
New East Indian	—	1 000	Sept	80	950
New Motuasli Co.	—	400	Nov.	50	725
New Secar	—	500	Oct.	40	460
New Prince of Wales	—	500	do.	50	X.D. 700
Sind	—	400	Nov.	Nil.	355
Surat City	—	200	Oct.	18	170
Vakeart U. P. Co., Ltd.	—	400	Sept.	30	495
Vardhman, G.P.	—	150	—	—	100

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	—	100	Oct.-May	100	1 030
All-India U. Co. Rs. 10	—	10	August.	Rs. 1	4
Bhan-khan	—	5	—	Rs. 2	8
Back Bay Reth	—	50	—	6	nom. 50
Hadi am Pile	—	70	June	3	92
Baroda Tram Co.	—	100	—	Nil.	45
Brsa and Tile	—	80	—	—	100
Bri. Burma Pet	—	5	Mar.-Oct.	5½	7-4
Bombay Burma	—	135	Jan.-Aug.	15	992-8
B. Electric S. & L.	— (F. 510 O.)	510	Feb.-Aug.	6½	160
		510	—	10	345
Bombay Ice.	—	40	—	Rs. 2	17
Bombay Flour	—	500	Jan.-Aug.	125	1 510
Bo. Land & Building	—	400	—	25	380
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	— (O P)	200	Mar.-Sept.	12½	305
		200	Feb.-Oct.	6½	X.D 290
Bundi Cement Co.	—	10	New Co.	Nil.	23
Central I. M. Co. Ltd	—	10	April	5-10	50-8
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	—	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	350
Deint Flour	—	200	Sept.	5	120
Empiroeli Life Rs. 50	—	500	—	42½	325
The Eastern Chemical Co.	— (O Dzd.	51	Nil.	Nil.	16-4
		Rsp.	Nil.	Nil.	30
Indian Cement Co.	— (O D P)	250	—	Nil.	330
		100	—	9	273 12
Kutch Cement	—	40	—	46-12	X D. 1,245
		100	—	7½	107
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. 20	—	100	Dec.	8½	105
		100	Dec.-July	7½	80
Indian Cotton Oil Co.	— (O. Old 1 0 New Issue 7 P. 150)				
		105	Dec.-July	7½	
John Roberts & Co.	—	250	March.	7½	215
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	—	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Kamp & Co., Rs. 175	—	60	Oct.	10	65
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	—	200	July	Rs. 15	180
Marcks & Co	—	200	—	Nil.	100
Mackenzie's Saw Mills	—	100	July	5½	75
Mazagaon Price Co.	—	100	—	Rs. 15	220
Mazagaon Price Co. P	—	100	—	4½	nom. 80
O Govt. S. Life Rs. 50	—	100	—	7½	65
Phillips & Co.	—	200	May	33½	395
Port Canning Co.	—	40	July	11	87-8
Shivrajpurs Jad etc.	—	1,000	Sept.	45	707-8
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	—	10	—	39½	51-8
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co	—	100	Mar.-Aug.	6	nom. 55
Tata Iron Steel Co.	—	100	—	8	100
		75	Sept.	15½	276 4
		30	Sept.	185½	1250
		150	Mar.-Sept	6½	149
Tata Hydro Elec.	—	1,000	Jan.	7½	X.D 1,170
Tata Hydro Elec. Com. P.S.	— (P Deb.	1,000	Jan.	7½	" 1035
		1,000	April Oct.	5½	6% prem
Thacker & Co	—	5	May	30½	205
Telephone Co	—	50	—	Rs 6	161

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MAKE YOUR OLD TYRES IN-TO SOUND RUNNERS.

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Why pay high prices when we can renovate your Old Tyres positively equal to new ones at a nominal cost ?

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THE EAST INDIA RUBBER EXCHANGE CO.

Opposite Bank of Bombay,

SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

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"Erasmic" gives a rich creamy lather. Does not dry on the face. Helps the razor. Soothes the skin.

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Don't hurt your nose to ease your eyes. Wear "ORBITO," the only spectacl or eyeglass that positively does not touch the nose. No discomfort. No disfigurement. No interference with the lachrymal duct, hence no watering of the eyes. No slipping., yet no gripping. Secured by simple force of gravity, feather weight, yet absolutely no vibration.

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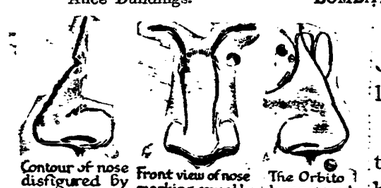

Contour of nose disfigured by wearing ordinary spectacles. Front view of nose marking caused by ordinary spectacles The Orbito does not touch the nose

Makers of the most high-class spectacle and eyeglass lenses in the world.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS. "WIREROPE." TELEPHONE No. 1166

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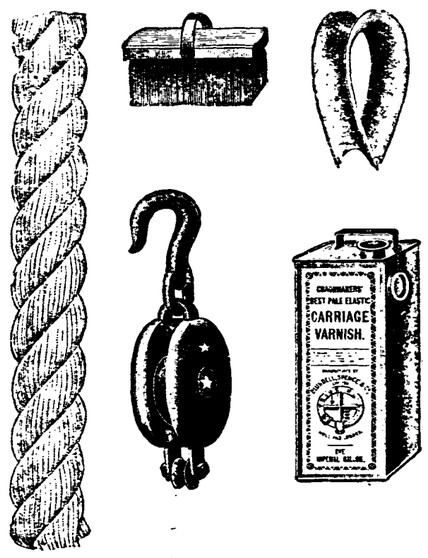

Special Large Dealers in Canvas Manila Ropes, Wire Ropes, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Enamels, etc. etc. and General Hardware.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 5th Sud of Adhik Bhadrapad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 3rd of Julkat 1335.
Parsi: 16th of Asphandad, 1286.
Jewish: 4th of Elul. 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 22 min. Sunset 7h. 4 min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Poona Races:

THURSDAY, August 30.

Bombay Native General Library, Annual General Meeting, Khetwadi Main Road, 6-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 23.

Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Meeting, H. E. the Governor presiding, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 24.

Bombay Medical Union, 7-15 p.m. (S. T.).

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., "Mr. Manhattan" at 9-30 p.m., Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, August 21.

729—Class.—Non-Commissioned Officers of 'A' Coy. will attend an N.C.C.'s Class at Headquarters on Thursday 23rd inst., at 5-30 p.m.

730—Pte. L. Pinto Bombay Rifles is attached to 'A' Company for discipline, with effect from this date.

731.—Decrease—The undermentioned struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 627 Pte. Hoyt A. 'B' Coy. (Medically unfit.)

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain.
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegraphic communication with North China via Madras is totally interrupted.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animal has been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—One Indian Gazelle (*Gazella Bennetti*) by Mr. W. J. Fenely.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Native General Library will be held in the Library premises at Khetwadi Main Road on Thursday, the 30th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, the total attendance of different nationalities in July was 718, males being 602 and 116 females.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding, when some business of a formal nature was transacted.

FIRST AID CLASS AT DADAR.

Dr. S. N. Navalker, Divisional Surgeon, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Hindu "B" Division, will commence delivering weekly lectures on "First Aid to the injured" on and from Sunday, the 2nd September at the Dadar English School at 4 p.m. (S. T.). The lectures are open to the public.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of this Society Mr. L. G. Khare, will deliver a lecture on "The Doctrine of Protection, with special reference to infant Indian Industries," on Friday, the 24th inst., at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Mr. J. B. Petit will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY

The Social Service League, Bombay, opened an Urdu New Night School on Saturday, at New Nagpada for the benefit of the Mahomedan working class people, under the presidentship of Khan Saheb Saiyid Muinuddin, retired Deputy Educational Inspector. There were 20 students on the opening day. This is the thirteenth night school, conducted by the Social Service League.

EXAMINATIONS IN AID AND HOME NURSING.

Examinations of the First Aid and Home Nursing Classes organised by Mr. D. F. Pantaki under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association will be conducted by Lieut. Kaikhasru S. Patel, Dr. C. O. Merchant and Dr. J. D. Dhruv, in the Central Hall of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao, on Sunday next the 26th Inst. at 2 p.m., (S.T.) The examinations will be oral, practical and written and candidates are requested to attend the examination hall quarter of an hour earlier.

PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS VICTIMISED.

Mr. Liladher Damoder and three other piece-goods merchants report that on the 9th instant two Mahomedans and a Hindu called at their shops at the Mulji Jetha Market, and representing themselves as partners in the firm of M. Fakir Mahomed Saheb of Madras, purchased goods of the collective value of Rs. 6,171. The visitors further said the goods were required for a branch which they said they had opened in Cuhas Moholla, Bombay, and they promised to settle the accounts the following day. They however failed to turn up the next day, and it was ascertained that no firm of the name given by the men existed at Madras.

Major T. H. St. G. Tucker, 41st Punjabis, died of paratyphoid and pneumonia at the Officers' Hospital, Tank, on August 19th.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have been latterly opening your columns to several letters disclosing some peculiar methods adopted by the present Superintendent of Matheran. I trust you will allow me in the public interest to add a few more instances of what appears to me to be very extraordinary conduct on the part of that official:—

On 11th January, 1916, I on behalf of a client of mine submitted to the Managing Committee of the Matheran Municipality a plan for the erection of a permanent masonry outhouse in connection with a bungalow at Mary Lane erected so recently as in 1915. In addition to the bungalow, my client's property comprised a temporary shed consisting of 3 rooms used as outhouses at the back of which some distance away, there was a privy. The Managing Committee apparently approved of my plans for the outhouse, upon which Colonel Kharegat *as Superintendent* wrote a letter to *himself as President* of the Municipality and then, *as President, agreed with himself as Superintendent* and insisted that the latrine must come down. Note that the plans under consideration did not at all affect the latrine which had been built in 1915 to a plan and on a site duly approved.

Although the objection was unjustifiable, yet to save time my client submitted a fresh set of plans which would reduce the size of the temporary shed and thus leave more space between it and the privy. On this occasion the Colonel shifted his ground and leaving the privy alone objected to the new proposed outhouse because he said it would be too near to Mary Lane. When he was asked to expedite the matter, he sent the plans to the Collector and then replied to us that the plans were not approved as the Collector declined to disturb the decision of the Superintendent. So far, so good.

Curiously enough, however, five doors away from my said client's property was another bungalow belonging to a Parsi who sent in a proposal, similar to mine, for the erection of a permanent outhouse. And although this outhouse faced a very prominent public *road* and not a mere *lane*, this outhouse was sanctioned without even the formality of a reference to the Managing Committee which is imperatively required under the bye-laws.

I was one of the first staunchest opponents of the Colonel's patent latrines, but I can see no conceivable reason for this marked difference in attitude towards two practically identical cases.

In another case plans for an outhouse and a privy were submitted on 31st May, 1915, and, after almost two years' delay, we received a reply informing us that the Managing Committee had sanctioned the plans. We applied for a duplicate copy of the sanctioned plans when, to our great surprise, Colonel Kharegat intimated to us that the plans had been sent by him to the Collector and that the latter had refused to sanction them,—though in this case, the property was held under an old lease which gave the Collector no right to interfere. The Superintendent had, therefore, no business whatever to send the plans to the Collector for sanction. In this case too matters are *in statu quo* after a waste of two precious years!

It is high time that there was some official intervention on behalf of the at present unprotected lessees on the Hill.

I have personally had experience of other Superintendents during the last 15 years and in no single case have I had any cause for complaint or friction.

I may add here a few other matters which have come to my knowledge and which, if established, should call for urgent action on the part of Government.

(a) The Municipality decided some time ago to construct catch-water drains and, with this view passed a resolution requesting the President, Colonel Kharegat, to get from the Executive Engineer, P. W. D., an estimate of cost and the lines along which the drains were to be laid. Though the lines have not yet been laid down, lessees on the Hill have received notices from the Superintendent directing them to shift their latrines from one site to another.

I may, however, note that in many of these cases the latrines have been erected not very long ago on sites approved by the Municipality and to shift them so soon would not only be an uncalled for hardship, but would leave the probability of another shifting being shortly required to suit the lines of drains which are to be advised by the Executive Engineer.

(b) On the 26th March, 1916, a person was appointed a member of the School Committee. At the meeting only 3 councillors were present. Under section 31 of the Bombay District Municipal Act such an appointment could only be lawfully made by a resolution supported by at least half of the whole number of councillors, which, I take it, means the whole number constituting the Municipality—in this case, eight. If this be so, that person's appointment is clearly invalid, and consequently all the resolutions passed by the School Committee should be null and void.

(c) Notices have been issued by Colonel Kharegat as President, in the Board's name, without the Board's knowledge or consent. When his action was questioned by some councillors at a meeting held on 26th May, 1916, the worthy President replied "Oh your Highnesses want to be informed of everything."

(d) The dispensary was originally closed from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. without the orders of the Board. When this arbitrary action was questioned (but not till then) Colonel Kharegat had a proposition in favour of such closing formally passed by a majority, except at an extra cost of 8 annas per prescription.

(e) The councillors were persuaded to vote for the purchase of a dozen of the Colonel's patent latrines at a cost of Rs. 3,000, though at the time no one had tested the working of this extraordinary mechanism and to this date expert opinion is against it.

(f) Rs. 4,000 were at the Colonel's suggestion voted for a system of lighting the roads by American lamps which proved a ghastly failure.

(g) Not satisfied with inventing a patent latrine of marvellous complexity and with attempting to foist it upon a long suffering body of lessees, this distinguished Aesculapian evolved from the depths of his own inner consciousness a novel method of assessment of properties which not only proved unintelligible to everybody else, but actually detrimental to the financial interest of the Municipality.

How long will Colonel Kharegat be allowed to try our patience? The authorities in power over him must be urged to step in without longer delay and to decide once and for all whether or not there is substantial justification for the general dissatisfaction that unquestionably exists.—Yours, etc.,

P. A. CHINOY,
Architect.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

To-morrow night at the Royal Opera House, the Howitt-Phillips Dramatic Company's season opens, and for the next week or two a different play will be staged each evening. The first piece has been judiciously selected, for not only has "A Little Bit of Fluff" been hailed in London as the cleverest farce seen for several years, but wherever it has been played in India it has attracted enthusiastic audiences. For the following evening we have an extremely fine play by Mr. H. A. Vachell, who is one of the most popular writers of the day. "The Case of Lady Camber" was a great success in London recently. One need say very little about "Peg o' My Heart," Mr. Hartley Manner's comedy that brought fame to his actress wife. Miss Laurette Taylor. Its reputation has preceded it to Bombay.

Booking up to date has been very brisk and the season is assured of a most auspicious start.

MISS GERTRUDE GODDART.

The clever leading lady of Howitt-Phillips' Company opening their Bombay season at Royal Opera House to-morrow night.

MADRAS INTERNMENTS.

INTERPELLATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

The following questions were asked in the House of Commons on July 11th:—

Sir George Touche asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in connection with the Order in Council of the Governor of Madras prohibiting Mrs. Besant, the president, and Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia, two other members of the Theosophical Society, from taking part in any meetings or publishing any writings, placing their correspondence under censorship, and limiting their residence to certain specified areas, excluding Madras, where the headquarters of the Theosophical Society are situated, he and the Government of India have considered the practicability of discriminating between political agitation and activities which require restriction and writings and teachings on theosophy and religion and of so dealing with the two classes of separate activities as to permit Mrs. Besant and her associates to carry on their work in connection with the Theosophical Society while abstaining from political agitation?

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked the Secretary of State for India whether he has received any protest as to the action of the Government of Madras in prohibiting Mrs. Besant from attending any meeting, delivering any lecture or speech, or publishing any writings, and in placing her corespondence under censorship and confining her place of residence to certain districts; and whether he will take steps to secure a revision of the Order of the Governor in Council, by which these restrictions are imposed?

Mr. Chamberlain: Yes, Sir. The authorities in India are, like myself, anxious to make this discrimination, as to the possibility of which I made special inquiry, and the Madras Government offered to relax their Orders so far as purely religious or theosophical writings or teachings are concerned. I understand that this concession has been refused by the parties to whom it was offered on the ground, *inter alia*, that it was impossible to distinguish between their theosophical and religious writings on the one hand and their political agitation on the other. Mrs. Besant's communication was, I am informed, violently worded and emphasised the unity of the Theosophical Society with the political aims of other organisations. I see no reason to intervene further in this matter, in which, as I have already explained, the Madras Government is exercising powers vested in it by law.

Mr. Snowden: Are we to understand from the use of the words "political agitation" in the reply, that it is an offence in India if it is conducted by constitutional means?

Mr. Chamberlain: No, Sir.

Mr. Snowden: Will the right hon. Gentleman give this House particulars of the charges against Mrs. Besant and her colleagues, stating wherein they have conducted an agitation in an unconstitutional way?

Mr. Chamberlain: I have not myself yet received particulars from the Madras Government or from the Government of India. The only communications I have had have been telegraphic communications, the substance of which I have already communicated to the House.

Mr. Snowden: That being so, why has the right hon. Gentleman associated himself in this House with the action of the Government of Madras?

Mr. Chamberlain: Because the Government of India and the Government of Madras are responsible for the preservation of law and order and the security of persons and property in that country, and I have confidence in the discretion with which they exercise the powers with which they have been invested.

Mr. Herbert Samuel: Will my right hon. Friend consider, when the dispatches have been received by mail, whether it will be practicable to lay on the Table of the House any Papers which will give the reasons for the action taken, and describe precisely what the action was?

Mr. Chamberlain: Yes, Sir; I will certainly consider that. I will make no promise as to laying Papers, but I will certainly consider it.

Mr. King: Has the right hon. Gentleman not had example enough in connection with Mesopotamia not to trust too implicitly in the Indian Government? Has he not suffered himself from that very thing?

OTHER INTERNMENTS.

Commander Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for India how many of the 3,000 Indians imprisoned, as related by Lord Hardinge, have been brought to trial; how many have been found guilty; and how many are still in prison?

Mr. Chamberlain: I understand that Lord Hardinge spoke of arrests of returned emigrants and not of imprisonments. One hundred and sixty-five of these persons were placed on trial before special tribunals and 136 convicted. Others were tried before the ordinary Courts, but of these I have no particulars. In the majority of cases action was confined to orders restricting the personal movements of individuals for a longer or shorter period. At the end of April last 1,064 persons still remained under restrictive orders, of whom only fifty-one were actually interned, the others being required to reside within specified areas.

Mr. King: Will the right hon. Gentleman say how many were sentenced or tried by secret courts-martial?

Mr. Chamberlain: None of the people to whom I have referred were tried by court-martial.

Mr. King: Were they tried in secret or in public?

Mr. Chamberlain: The trials were held in public.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	On 21-8-17 Rs.	Up to Date. Rs.
War Loan	10)	3,12,350
War Bonds ..	10,300	10,74,525
Cash Certificates..	10,77-4	18,73,11-
	11,477-4	32,59,[illegible]-8

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

TOTAL EXCEEDS 134 LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The total sum received by way of subscriptions to the central Imperial Indian Relief Fund from the date of its inception up to 31st July, 1917, was Rs. 1,28,19,000. Interest upon sums placed at fixed deposit amounted to about Rs. 6,33,000, bringing the total income of the central fund up to Rs. 1,34,52,000. Expenditure up to the same date amounted to Rs. 71,22,000.

ARMY CONTRACT SCANDALS.

EX-MEMBER OF PUNJAB COUNCIL TO BE PROSECUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

A Crown prosecution will open at Ludhiana on August 27th, when Khwaja Ahed Shah, formerly member of the Punjab Legislative Council, is to be prosecuted for alleged payment of illegal commissions in connection with army contracts.

DERAILMENT ON ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

OFFER OF REWARD FOR POINTING OUT MISCHIEF-MAKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

A reward of Rs. 5,000 has been offered to persons giving information as to the complicity of persons in the derailment of the 7 up mixed train on the 3rd instant between Lalmia and Comilla on the Assam-Bengal Railway. The derailment was due to the removal of fish plates.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON LORD RONALDSHAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

A representative meeting of all Indian public bodies of Calcutta was held this evening for the purposes of dealing with the question of ghee adulteration. It was decided that a deputation should wait on H. E. the Governor to request his Excellency to represent to the Government of India to issue an Ordinance, pending legislation, declaring it to be penal to adulterate ghee or to sell or stock adulterated ghee.

HOME RULE PROPAGANDA.

VOLUNTEER PARTIES AT WORK IN UNITED PROVINCES.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 21.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Special Congress at Lucknow on the 10th instant, Cawnpore volunteer parties were sent out to organize the surrounding districts, collect Home Rule members and fund by house-to-house visits, form Congress committee and give lectures on the Reform Scheme. A party headed by Rai Sahib Dr. Murarilal visits Jhansi and Orai on Thursday and Friday, another visits Fatehpur on Saturday, a third visits Ferokhabad on Saturday and Mainpuri on Sunday and a fourth visits Etawah on Sunday. All return on Monday. Four representatives will visit Allahabad for the Congress Committee meeting there on Sunday. Special arrangements have been made for city work in Cawnpore.

Mr. Karandikar is accompanying the parties to Jhansi, Orai, Fatehpur and Etawah.

MADRAS NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

REASONS FOR OPPOSITION TO HOME RULE.

COIMBATORE, Aug. 20.

Presiding over the non-Brahmin Conference held here, Mr. P. Ramarayaningar in the course of his address, referring to the non-Brahmin awakening, said if the violent movement for wresting power and authority from the hands of the British Raj had not been started, there might probably have been no non-Brahmin awakening at this moment, though at some future time it was bound to come. The Home Rule movement and the violent agitation it ushered into existence, he said, have only accelerated the pace. Referring to the object of the Conference, he said "we are anxious to bring together and organise the various social groups which comprise the non-Brahmin communities on the broad and enduring basis of social justice. Before we can attain or rather for attaining a high political state, we must remove all the existing social inequalities and differences which hinder progress and make social efficiency impossible of attainment."

Referring to the question why they were opposed to Home Rule at the present time, he said, "We are ardent reformers ourselves and we are of opinion, Home Rule may be adopted as an ideal to be reached through a series of progressive political reforms. We are now opposed to Home Rule, because if it is granted to us at once it will push back the non-Brahmin communities to their original state of helpless dependence and enslavement and reinstal in place of our British Rulers the very people who were responsible for the unenviable state in which non-Brahmin communities were stagnating before the advent of the British Rule."

Referring to the war, he said:—"Our strength is bound up with the strength and stability of the British Empire. Our duty must, therefore, be to strain every nerve and to exploit every resource to help England to bring this mighty struggle to a triumphant and speedy end."

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE, BOMBAY BRANCH.

The following have joined the Indian Home Rule League (Bombay Branch):—Messrs. K. M. Shevade, G. Y. Desai, Manilal Virajivandas, Harajivan Keshavji, Mehta B. H., Khanolkar S. R., Samant R. S., Naik V. S., Berde A. L., Ramachandra Ganashet, Araval R. G., Mehata J. D., Gani C. V., Manikchand Rayachand, Shaha G. R., Bhaskar K. D., V. Y. Desai, V. B. Kayaji, L. T. Desai, Mugibhai Tribhuvandas, Desai K. M., Dalal V. N., Apate S. V., Karleker D. G., Ambalal Khimaji and Mrs. Rakhamabai Gokhale.

Messrs. Shantaram Narayen Dabholkar, (Life member), Keshardev Gopiram Deora, Damoder Jesang, Manecklal Bhogilal, Narbheram Dayaram Mehta, Vurjivandas Hurkisondas, Madhavlal Bhagwandas, Parbhudas D. Bhanuwala, Mulji Motiram Kapadia, Amratlal M. Kapadia, Chotabhai Chaturbhai Patel, Motilal Chunilal, Edulji Rustomji, Manorbhai Jijibhai Patel, Shivji Currumsee, Khushalchand Javerchand, and Mansukhlal Gulabchand Shah.

The total membership of the Branch on 20th August was 4,304, distributed as under: Bombay City 2,236, Kolaba District 709, Ratnagiri District 421, Mofusil 178, and Thana District 760.

The Secretaries of the League write:—Members who have joined before the end of April 1917 are requested to pay their second year's subscription and receive free their membership card and last year's Report and Congress and Moslem League's Scheme of Reform. V. P.'s will be sent to those who will not pay at the office at 735, Girgaum Road, near Portuguese Church. Changes in address should be informed to the Secretaries.

A Calcutta telegram says:—At the last meeting of the Jharia Mines Board the health report of the Chief Sanitary Officer on the Liquor Trade in the Coalfield, was considered. It was the opinion of the Chief Sanitary Officer that drunkenness is largely on the increase in the coal area and he enlarged on the deleterious effect of drunkenness on public health. As a remedy he suggested either total prohibition or complete control of liquor trade by the Board. The report was submitted to the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum recommending the constitution of an Excise Advisory Committee for the coalfields.

CHILDREN'S WAR-WORK

FORMATION OF A BRANCH IN BOMBAY

It is a commonplace that the whole strength of the Empire, both moral and material, must be mobilised and concentrated on the winning of the war, and that few are so old or so young that they cannot do something for the great cause. Already many of the children of this Presidency have made some contribution to the total effort, by helping to provide comforts for the troops and by giving entertainments for war funds. It has, therefore, occurred to her Excellency Lady Willingdon that the time has arrived when some more definite system might be instituted, under which the children's help would be recognised and co-ordinated. There has accordingly been formed a Children's Branch of the Women's War and Relief Fund, and in those stations where it has already got to work (for instance, Poona) its activities have been proved to be not only useful but also pleasant. The ultimate end of such an organisation, conducted not (as similar ideas have been in Germany) on a pedantic and state-enforced, but on an elastic and voluntary method, would be to develop early in young minds a reasonable patriotism, the root idea of which is not jealousy of our neighbours, but social service, of doing something, however small, for the State to which one owes one's being and one's security. The spirit of the British Empire in this great war has indeed been admirable; it has responded magnificently to the call of duty in a moment of unexpected crisis. But the spirit of social service which has been called forth or strengthened by the demands of this supreme emergency, must not be allowed to die down again into apathy when the great need is past. For boys the great value of the Boy Scout movement has been universally recognised. Is there any reason why the idea of helping the State should not be introduced, by some quite simple organisation, into the minds of young children? such an organisation, called into being by the fact that children have already shown the possibility of their contributing their share of war work, might well last after the war, when the fostering of a same sane and healthy patriotism and of a spirit of social service will be no less desirable than it is to-day. The child may not consciously frame to itself any definite conception of the State or any abstract idea of social service, but if it is familiarised with the feeling of doing something for the common good, not because its teachers or its parents order it, but because the way lies open to it and the atmosphere of its surroundings incites, that child will be all the more likely to grow into a good and useful citizen. The significance, therefore, of the newly formed Children's Branch is more than perhaps appears at first sight. Let us hope that its activities will not be merely local, and that its influence will not be merely temporary.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DOCK THIEVES SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Raje charged Sital Prasad, a dock labourer, with theft of three pieces of cloth from a broken consignment on a steamer in Alexandra Docks, and Amukhan Gulkhan, aged 16 years, with theft of a pair of shoes, valued at Rs. 12, from Alexandra Docks. Both the accused were convicted. The first accused, who had previous convictions, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to receive five stripes.

BURGLARY IN AN EMBROIDERY SHOP.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Khan Bahadur M. H. Taki of the C.I.D. charged Manokji Cowasji Desai, a Parsi, with burglary and theft of embroidery worth Rs. 3,741 from the shop of Baker Husain Abdulla at Charni Road. The complainant's shop was broken open on the night of the 8th instant and the goods removed; the accused was arrested while disposing of a part of the goods, and a good portion of the stolen property was found in the accused's house at Tardeo. The accused had three previous convictions, and he was committed to take his trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the High Court.

CAUSE LIST.

22ND AUGUST, 1917.
At 11 a.m.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marten.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

"THE EVER-RISING PRICES OF FOOD-STUFFS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I be allowed the use of your valued columns to ventilate a grievance, now a long standing one, which day by day increases the burdens of the poor and makes his lot the most unfortunate? In the early beginnings of the War, when the dealers by a sudden and swift jump brought the prices to the very top, the Government moved to the aid of the poor and the public and appointed a committee which fixed the prices of the food-stuffs so that anyone found charging over and above these prices could thereafter be punished. Of late, the prices have again been going up steadily and silently, sucking the very blood of the poor who now experience great difficulties in their dealings with the profiteers. With a hope that this note of complaint will catch the eye of the authorities concerned, I conclude this letter.—Yours, etc.,

"A FRIEND OF THE POOR."

Mazagon, Aug. 20, 1917.

Captain J. T. C. Gaskell I. A., reported killed in action was, when in Burma, attached for some time to the 89th Punjabis, rejoining his own regiment after leaving Burma.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, August 22, 1917.

MR. MONTAGU'S WISE MOVE.

The important announcement which we published yesterday that the Secretary of State is coming out to India was as unexpected as it is satisfactory. It is satisfactory for more reasons than one. In the first place the decision of his Majesty's Government argues on their part some degree of cognizance of the fact that the present situation in this country calls for rather more careful attention than it has been customary to give to India in the past, and secondly, that the grave and emergent needs of the hour demanded the discarding of the conventional mode of dealing with Indian affairs. If our assumption is correct then, apart from other consideration, the decision is abundantly justified on its merits. But fortunately there are other reasons, too, which enable the country to welcome the Secretary of State's visit. It is impossible in this matter to ignore the personal factor. It is not as if the Secretary of State comes amongst us as a stranger, or that his antecedents are such as to raise doubts as to the utility of his mission. To give Mr. Montagu his due, he has fully earned the title to be called a friend of India. Whatever may be the complexion or development of his future career, his past record in respect of India is one of which he may well be proud, and for which this country must be grateful to him.

We may turn now to the avowed object of Mr. Montagu's visit as set forth in his announcement in the House of Commons. The statement in question makes interesting reading. On the face of it, it was prepared with an eye on the Indian crisis, and if it is not as satisfactorily worded as it might have been, which is undoubtedly the case, we would ask our readers to bear in mind that, in the very nature of things, it cannot be taken as the result of Mr. Montagu's own unaided effort. In all probability the Secretary of State has had, in the drafting of the statement, to run the gauntlet of the Cabinet as a whole, which means that such arch-reactionaries as Lord Curzon and Lord Milner have had their little say as to what Mr. Montagu was to be allowed to announce and exactly how he was to do it. It is doubtless to such hostile influences that we must attribute the error of taste and judgment that colours the concluding portion of Mr. Montagu's statement. Phraseology apart, however, there is enough of intrinsically valuable substance in the statement. The declaration that the policy of his Majesty's Government "is that of increasing the association of Indians in every branch of administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India, as an integral part of the British Empire," constitutes, of course, no novel doctrine. It is, in fact, as old as Queen Victoria's Proclamation of '57. The practical value of the reaffirmation, however, lies in the fact that with Lord Chelmsford's arrival in this country has been initiated a fashion of gainsaying that great principle of British rule and policy. The gubernatorial utterances which in recent months have exasperated and disheartened the people of this country involve a flat contradiction of the principle which has been enunciated afresh by Mr. Montagu. Lord Pentland's "Put all thoughts of Self-Government entirely out of your minds," for instance, contrasts vividly with the policy which is now stated on the highest authority to be that of his Majesty's Government. And the fatuous exhortation of the Governor of Madras may be paralled by like passages from the recent utterances of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Governor of Bengal. And all these reactionary declarations, together with the policy of drastic repression, by which they were followed, are known to have had the more than tacit sanction of his Excellency the Viceroy. In these circumstances Mr. Montagu's statement that "the Government of India are in complete accord" with the policy of his Majesty's Government as quoted above, cannot but leave the people of this country rather cold. They would be more than human if they were not sceptical in the face of so glaring a contradiction between profession and performance. The aim of the policy, however, having been clearly laid down by his Majesty's Government, Mr. Montagu states that "they have decided that substantial steps in this direction should be taken as soon as possible," and it is with this end in view that Mr. Montagu is coming to India. We have only one thing to say in this matter. The objects which the Secretary of State and his Majesty's Government have evidently at heart cannot possibly be realized unless there is an immediate and definite reversal of the policy for which the present Government of India are responsible, and which has thrown the whole country into a ferment such as, by universal admission, it has not known since the ill-starred administration of Lord Curzon. Mr. Montagu may, we think, in any case be assured of a welcome by the people of this country. But if as an earnest of the intentions of his Majesty's Government in respect of "the progressive realization of responsible Government in India," such popular leaders as Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Mohamed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Arundale and Wadia, who have been arbitrarily interned under the Defence of India Act are forthwith released, we think the Secretary of State will receive such a grateful response from all sections of the Indian population as will ensure the success of his great mission. To the Government of India, too, we would commend this suggestion with all the earnestness we can command. This is a great occasion in the history of this country, and if they are willing to forget, Indians on their part will be ready both to forget and forgive, and we may all start afresh with mutual goodwill. There is supreme need at this moment for largeness of vision and a generous outlook. Will the "men on the spot" rise to the height of their opportunity?

Simultaneously with the announcement of the impending visit of the Secretary of State has come the announcement of the decision of his Majesty's Government "to remove the bar which has hitherto precluded the admission of Indians to commissioned ranks in his Majesty's Army." The decision is one which does credit to those who have made it, and removes a standing reproach to the credit of British administration. It should go far to restore the confidence of the people of this country in the *bona fides* of British Rule, and more especially it cannot fail to emphasize the integrity of the intentions of his Majesty's Government as they have just been authoritatively announced. We trust the rules and provisions that are in contemplation to give effect to the decision will be drawn up in a spirit of adequate statesmanship, and that no short-sighted mistrust will mar the full development of the concession.

LORD WILLINGDON AS PEACEMAKER

Everyone will be gratified that the unfortunate dispute between the G. I. P. Railway Company and the employees of their workshops has come to an end. Some weeks have passed since the men first approached his Excellency the Governor and asked for his intervention without success and since then they have constantly reiterated their willingness to abide by whatever he might say. For some reason, however, the most strenuous opposition has been evinced in official quarters against his Excellency concerning himself in the matter, and the only official interest in it was that displayed from day to day, latterly not in a very happy manner, by the Commissioner of Police and his satellites. This culminated in the unfortunate attitude taken up towards the committee of merchants and others who, acting from purely philanthropic motives, organised the distribution of relief to the strikers. In the end, however, this brought about developments that have led to the happy sequel which was witnessed yesterday, when the men at his Excellency's instance agreed to return to work. Lord Willingdon gave the deputation from the Relief Committee, that waited upon him at Ganeshkhind on Saturday, an undertaking that on his arrival in Bombay he would go into the question of their complaints as to the attitude of the Police. He did more than this, however. His Excellency, with a wisdom and determination, for which the public, as a whole, may be profoundly grateful, went into the whole question, interviewed Major Hepper on the one side and various gentlemen possessing influence with the strike leaders on the other, and ultimately, in the face of considerable opposition, as we understand, from certain quarters, drafted a letter to be placed before the men's leaders.

In this letter his Excellency expressed the opinion that the men should return to work on the terms offered by the Agent, and conveyed the assurance, (I) that, on resuming work immediately, they would be paid at the enhanced rates; and (2) that none would be made to suffer for his part in the strike. As to the latter, we understand that Major Hepper has given the most definite and handsome undertaking, and it is also understood that the men will not in any instance lose a pice of their Provident Fund money or gratuities. The Agent has also given an undertaking to submit to Government the revised scale of enhanced rates, and we feel confident, also, that his promise to consider every doubtful case individually on its merits will be carried out fully. The men have acted up to their assurance that they were ready to abide by his Excellency's wishes and they have gone back to work. It rests now with the Company's officials to see that their action is appreciated in a generous spirit. We have no desire to enter into bye-gones, but we may, at least, hope that the attitude indicated by the letter which the Agent addressed to the Board of Directors in February last,—an attitude on which he has already made distinct advances,—is definitely abandoned. The spirit in which the men have gone back and the spirit in which the Agent has given his assurance bodes well for the future and it must be the earnest hope of everyone that their mutual relations will be henceforth of the most satisfactory character. Nobody regards disputes of this character, causing dislocation of work of great public importance, with any feeling but one of regret, and if Major Hepper can imbue his subordinate officers and the Home Board with the spirit of conciliation and consideration which he seems anxious himself to display, we have no doubt that there will be no revival of discontent. It is essential, however, that the men should be made to feel a real improvement in their conditions.

It only remains to say that Lord Willingdon has rendered a real public service by the action he has taken and the persistence with which he has carried his own way during the past few days. It is to be regretted that his Excellency was not able to satisfy the men's demand for his intervention at an earlier stage, for we believe that a word from him at any time during the past month would have put an end to the dispute, as it has done now. As we have stated more than once, the men were willing to abide by his Excellency's decision, whatever it might have been. But for some reason or other such a course failed to commend itself to people whose reverence for red tape, circumlocution and a false sense of prestige so often stands in the way of a sympathetic Governor doing the right thing. We recognise the difficulties with which his Excellency has to contend and we believe those difficulties are appreciated by the public at large. By cutting through the meshes of red tape on this occasion he has shown discrimination and courage that have been fruitful of the most happy result and the public will be duly grateful for his successful playing of the role of peacemaker.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency visited the Maharaj Gaekwad Officers Hospital yesterday morning.

Her Excellency accompanied by Mrs. Greenway, Captain Rigby, R.A.M.C., and Captain Laverton A.D.C. left Victoria Terminus at 1 p.m. yesterday for Calcutta *en route* to Burma.

His Excellency attended the University Convocation yesterday afternoon.

Major K. O. Goldie and Captain R. S. Neilson have left Government House.

Notes of the Day.

Royal Commissions.

We are not often able to quote the "Morning Post" with either approval or appreciation, but the following aphorism is as happy as it is true and epigrammatic:—

> It seems to us that our Royal Commissions nowadays are like school laboratories: they make stinks but lead to no practical result.

In this connection we may congratulate ourselves that Mr. Montagu has decided to come to India himself and not to send a Royal Commission. Let us hope that when he returns to England he will leave behind him an agreeable and revivifying odour.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mrs. Besant.

The full text of the replies given by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons on July 11th in answer to questions on the subject of Mrs. Besant's internment is highly illuminating in the light which it throws on the kind of information with which the Madras Government have been supplying Whitehall. As regards the offer to Mrs. Besant to discriminate between her religious and political activities, Mr. Chamberlain said,

> "I understand that this concession has been refused by the parties to whom it was offered on the ground, *inter alia*, that it was impossible to distinguish between their theosophical and religious writings on the one hand and their political agitation on the other. Mrs. Besant's communication was, I am informed, violently worded and emphasised the unity of the Theosophical Society with the political aims of other organisations."

How anyone could have read into Mrs. Besant's communication, which is now before the world, such an assertion as is contained in the latter part of the last sentence, it is difficult to imagine. Speaking for herself, Mrs. Besant declared that it was impossible for her to discriminate between her work as a Theosophist and her political work. That is a perfectly intelligible position, but she certainly did not "emphasise the unity" of the Theosophical Society, which contains persons of all shades of political opinion, with the aims of other organisations. Her statement as to the impossibility of herself separating her efforts in the cause of humanity in one direction from those in another might equally have been made by a Theosophist honestly opposed to her own political views.

"Violently Worded."

Since it is difficult to believe that the persons responsible for conveying the purport of what Mrs. Besant had written to the Secretary of State did not wish deliberately to misrepresent her, it can only be supposed that their own crass ignorance prevents them from being able themselves to discriminate between what she said and what they understood her to mean. As for the allegation that the communication was "violently worded," on which we have already commented, let us repeat again that the letter Mrs. Besant wrote to the Madras Government is now before the public, who can judge for themselves that the Madras Government have a peculiar notion of their own as to what constitutes violent language. Now that they have so flagrant an illustration of their delusions on this point, the public will know what value to attach to various other phrases on which their policy of internment and repression is based, such for instance as "dangerous methods" and "inflammatory language." Considering how lavishly the money of the Indian taxpayer is spent on official cables it is difficult to understand why Mr. Chamberlain was not saved from this ludicrous utterance by having the full text of Mrs. Besant's communication cabled to him, so that he could judge for himself, especially in view of his past experience in connection with Mesopotamia of trusting too implicity the "men on the spot."

The Hindenburg Line in Whitehall.

As regards the astonishing action of Mr. Chamberlain in placing General Sir Edmund Barrow in "the impregnable position" of a Member of his Council, since the Mesopotamia Commission sat, "The Times" writes: "The Hindenburg line is a trifle compared with the entrenchments which shield a Member of Council from anything less explosive than an address of both Houses to his Majesty." A propos, "India" expresses the hope that Mr. Bhupendranath Basu will bear this in mind, meaning, we suppose, that he need not be too punctilious in his respect for caution in his utterances.

Indians and Army Commissions.

The following from "Truth" by yesterday's mial is *a propos* of the news of the day:

> "In answer to the suggestion that young Indians should be given the King's commission in British regiments, a correspondent asks how the officers and men of those regiments would take the "innovation," and how the caste difficulty could be overcome? The answer to the first question depends on the young Indians themselves. If they behaved themselves as "officers and gentlemen" should do they would get on all right with their brother officers, but if they turned out to be "bounders" they would share the fate of other bounders, and their regimental life would be a short one."

The Autocrat of Matheran.

We publish in another column a further letter on the subject of the vagaries of the Superintendent of Matheran. We have no doubt that Colonel Khareghat is a most enterprising and zealous official, but, if a tithe of the complaints that have appeared in our columns regarding his activities is true, his enterprise seems to be mainly in undesirable directions and his zeal, to say the least, excessive, especially in his attempts to force upon house-owners the patent sanitary arrangements which are the product of his own fertile and remarkable brain. It would be interesting to know what, exactly,—apart from the *succes d'estime* which a general adoption of this amazing contrivance of the gallant Colonel would bring him,—is the material interest that he has in bringing it into wide use. That is one matter which the superior authorities would do well to enquire into, but it is not the only one. The assertions of our numerous correspondents provide quite a plethora of material for investigation, of which his arbitrary treatment, as alleged, of private practitioners is one, and the specific instances in which he is alleged to have considered himself higher than the law, are others. We trust soon to hear that some action has been, or is being, taken in this matter, as much in the interests of the Colonel himself as those of the public.

DADABHAI MEMORIAL MEETING.

Arrangements have been made to reserve the first three rows of the seats for ladies at the Dadabhai Memorial Meeting to be held in the Town Hall to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.

VERDUN INFANTRY ATTACK

GERMANS ENTIRELY STUPEFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Aug. 21.

A French correspondent reveals the interesting fact that the Germans at Verdun were so surprised at the infantry assault that they only put down the barrage twelve minutes after the French went over allowing the latter to pass the danger zone unscathed.

The Italian advance demonstrates the perfect synchronisation of the Allies' operations which is nearest approach, yet attained to all-round offensive.

There is no indication of the strength of the forces engaged but the Germans estimate the Italians guns at five thousand, not including the British heavy guns.

The Italians have now only one obstacle between them and Trieste, namely, the formidable Hermada heights.

EDUCATION IN COTTON TRADE.

DONATION FOR TEXTILE RESEARCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Aug. 21.

Messrs. Tootal Broadhurst Lee and Company have given a donation of ten thousand sterling yearly for five years towards textile research and education in cotton trade. Institutes and laboratories will be established and a Provisional Committee is issuing the prospectus of the new aided organisation.

SILVER IN U. S.

REACHES RECORD PRICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Aug. 21.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Aug. 21.

Silver has reached the record price of eighty-seven and three-quarter cents and it is predicted that it will yet reach the dollar as the floating supply is limited and the world's demand exceeds the production.

LGARIANS BOMBARD MONASTIR.

GREAT DAMAGE AND NUMEROUS CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 4-5 p.m., Aug. 21.

A Serbian official communiqué says:—The Bulgarians violently bombarded Monastir. A great many buildings were destroyed and there were numerous civilian victims. Many women and children are homeless.

ALEXANDER WEKERLE.

APPOINTED PREMIER OF HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Aug. 21.

Alexander Wekerle has been appointed Premier of Hungary.

D. Wesler, late officer employed on the Irrawaddy Flotilla steamer, applied to the District Magistrate Rangoon for exemption under the Indian Defence Force Act on the ground he was born in Norway. His Worship held that the applicant was not a European British subject and granted his exemption.

BRILLIANT FRENCH VICTORY.

ENEMY DEFENCES NEAR VERDUN CARRIED.

13 HOSTILE AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESS.

ENEMY DEFENCES NORTH OF VERDUN CARRIED.

VIOLENT COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

13 ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Aug. 21.

A French communiqué says, north of Verdun we carried the enemy defences on both sides of the Meuse on a front of eighteen kilometres, and to a depth at some points of over two. On the left bank, we particularly hold the Avocourt wood, both the summits of Morthomme and Corbeaux and the Cumieres woods. On the right bank we carried the Tallon Hill, Champeluville, Hill 344, the Moront farm and Hill 240 to the north of Louvemont. On the right we considerably advanced in Bois des Fosses and Bois le Chaume. The total unwounded prisoners exceed four thousand.

The Germans violently counter-attacked the Avocourt wood, Morthomme and Hill 344, but our fire everywhere nullified their efforts and inflicted heavy losses.

The aviators played a brilliant part, machinegunning the enemy gatherings from low altitudes, thus contributing to the repulse of the counter-attacks.

Our pilots brought down eleven machines, and special guns brought down two.

VIOLENT FIGHTING NORTH OF BIXSCHOOTE.

MAGNIFICENT FRENCH DASH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 21.

A French communiqué says there was a fairly violent artillery struggle north of Bixschoote. Our troops attacked this morning on both the banks of the Meuse with magnificent dash.

The early reports show that this new battle of Verdun is developing to our advantage on a front of eighteen kilometres, from the Avocourt wood to the north of Bezonvaux. Many prisoners are coming in.

The bravery of our men is beyond praise.

FRENCH VICTORY AT VERDUN

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 5-50 p.m., Aug. 21.

Reuter's correspondent with French Headquarters wiring yesterday evening says: At dawn to-day the French began another battle on the historic field of Verdun. For over a fortnight batteries on both sides of the Meuse had been hammering the German line on both sides of the river from Avocourt Wood on the left bank to Bezonvaux on the right, fully sixteen miles. This morning the infantry leapt from the trenches in a splendid rush, which within 40 minutes carried them to the limits of the first line objective. All the objectives of the day were carried by seven o'clock, and reports were coming in of a satisfactory number of prisoners taken by all the divisions engaged.

PREPARATORY WORK OF GUNS.

There is every reason to hope that these splendid results were achieved with relatively small casualties. The French artillery fire in the small hours of the morning before the infantry left the trenches reached and remained at hurricane pitch. The night was dark and moonless, but the flashes of hundreds of guns of all calibres shelling the German trenches lit up the road, so that outlines of things a dozen yards away could be plainly recognised. The flashes played like summer lightning all around the horizon. The roar of guns of various descriptions in every key at varying distances increased and after the maximum of violence it dropped a few minutes before the attack and then leapt out again in a tornado of strength for barrage which preceded the infantry down the slopes fronting Pepper Hill and Louvemont.

GERMAN SIGNALS OF DISTRESS.

Seven minutes later, a shower of golden rockets over the Boche lines indicated that the German battalion commanders badly needed a barrage to check the French infantry. Apparently the signal came too late and the French assaulting force dashed from th departure trenches with such speed and precision that they reached the enemy's first line before his barrage opened.

ENEMY FACED WITH THREE SIMULTANEOUS OFFENSIVES.

Telegraphing from Verdun in the afternoon, prior to the capture of Dead Man, the correspondent shows what terrible task was set the French infantry. He says: "The northern half of Dead Man is strongly held by the enemy, while we are established on the Southern slopes and Cumieres Ridge, carrying the enemy's first line to the river on the right bank. Before us stretches the valley, in which lies Fosses Wood and beyond that rises another long whaleback, the highest points of which run from a thousand to twelve hundred feet between the villages of Samogneux and Ornes. All this is ground which the Germans have been strengthening by every means during the last eighteen months. The enemy is known to have strongly reinforced the army in front of Verdun and it is certain that the Germans mean to make a hard fight. The attack fulfils the highly useful purpose of forcing the enemy to withdraw troops and guns from other points and to accept simultaneously three serious engagements, namely in Flanders, on the Aisne and at Verdun. The enemy is firing enormous numbers of asphyxiating shells filled with a new poison gas, nicknamed 'mustard gas,' which attacks the lungs, eyes and mucous membranes with deadly effect."

IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN FLANDERS.

SPLENDID TESTIMONY TO EFFECTIVENESS OF TANKS.

ENEMY CONSTERNATION AT THEIR APPROACH.

HOW ADVANCE WAS MADE AND POSITIONS GAINED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Aug. 21.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says the appearance of tanks operating over the ground, which a few days ago was mainly under water, is a satisfactory testimony to the improvement in the fighting conditions in Flanders. The German gunners were apparently completely surprised at the spectacle of ungainly objects travelling over the ground, which might be supposed to engulf them.

EFFECTIVENESS OF TANKS.

Yesterday's German communiqué was intended to convey that the tanks were a failure, whereas the truth is that yesterday's attack proved the great value of the tanks against the present system of disconnected defences. That our casualties were so very small and success so considerable in the face of concentrated machine-gun fire, which was encountered, is a conclusive tribute to the effectiveness of this weapon.

LATEST FEATS IN ST. JULIEN.

The correspondent describes the latest feats of the tanks in the British attack in the region of St. Julien yesterday. The uncouth monsters began to move in the darkness. The noise of guns drowned their snorting, as they took up the prearranged positions. The enemy probably calculated that the ground was in too bad a condition for them to assist in the attack. After a reciprocal violent bombardment our guns ceased. The enemy doubtless anticipated an infantry advance and continued the bombardment. Finding nothing happening they stopped. Our guns then reopened at a longer range and firing more deliberately.

At dawn the tanks advanced, the infantry following. The concentrations spread out like a fan as they progressed, the object of the operation being to try and straighten out a kink in our line, within which the Germans held several strong positions.

ENEMY CONSTERNATION AT THEIR APPROACH.

When the enemy saw yellowish objects crawling rapidly over the broken ground, they began to fire widely from the places of concealment, but generally fled before the tanks reached them. The infantry following the tanks successively occupied the triangle containing the Montduhibou and Cockeroft farms which had given a lot of trouble. The total depth of the advance planned was five hundred yards, but the Germans far beyond bolted. The whole affair was a complete vindication of the utility of the tank in this species of warfare.

The French captures in guns now total twenty-five.

The aerial activity between the battles was never greater.

ENEMY MASSING NEAR EPEHY DISPERSED.

SUCCESSFUL BOMBING AND PHOTOGRAPHING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Aug. 21.

A British communiqué says, our artillery dispersed the enemy massing for counter-attack south-eastward of Epehy. Our patrols progressed in the north-western outskirts of Lens. Hostile raiders entered our lines eastward of Admentieres, and two men are missing.

Large formations of enemy aircraft, well behind their lines, unsuccessfully endeavoured to hinder our bombing and photographic reconnaissance machines, which wrecked trains and seriously damaged aerodromes, dumps and stations and effectively co-operated with the artillery. They secured many photographs.

We brought down three enemy machines and drove down four. Six of ours are missing.

ENEMY'S THIRD ATTEMPT TO REGAIN LOSS.

ATTACK COMPLETELY REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Aug. 21.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—The enemy made a third attempt, supported by Flammenwerfer, to regain the ground recently lost south-east of Epehy. The attack was completely repulsed and we held all positions. We raided enemy lines on a wide front on the St. Quentin canal and secured prisoners We improved our positions on the Ypres-Menin road.

ITALIANS CROSS ISONZO.

ENEMY'S RESERVES BOMBED.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

7,000 PRISONERS ALREADY COUNTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m. Aug. 21.

An Italian wireless communique says, northward of Anhovo we overcame the enemy's resistance and threw numerous pontoons across the river Isonzo, and crossed to the left bank. We crossed the enemy's first line between Plava and the sea, in spite of desperate resistance.

Two hundred and eight aeroplanes participated, and bombed and poured machine-gun fire into the enemy's reserves. The infantry and artillery battle is proceeding vigorously.

The enemy's losses are very serious. Considerable booty has been captured, including guns and machineguns, and 7,600 prisoners have already been counted.

TERRIBLE DRUM FIRE ON ISONZO AND CARSO FRONTS.

UNINTERRUPTED ALONG A FRONT OF 65 MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 21.

A telegram from Udine says terrible uninterrupted drum fire continues along sixty-five miles of the Isonzo and Carso fronts, to which the British batteries are valiantly contributing. The present offensive is developing on a front fifteen miles longer than that in last May.

ENEMY SUBMARINE IN THE ADRIATIC.

BOMBED AND SUNK BY ITALIAN SEAPLANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Aug. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 21.

An Italian seaplane dropped bombs on board a submarine in mid-Adriatic and sank her.

AIR SERVICE DROP BOMBS.

ON MIDDELKERKE DUMP AND BRUGES WORKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Aug. 21.

The Admiralty says:—The Air Service at midnight on Sunday dropped many tons of bombs on the Middelkerke dump and Bruges works. All our machines returned safely.

ENEMY TROOPS FROM GALICIA.

ARRIVING IN FLANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 21.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Aug. 21.

News from the frontier states that numerous troops from Galicia are arriving in Flanders.

BATTLE BEFORE VERDUN.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 4-5 p.m., Aug. 21.

A wireless German official communiqué says, that at the opening of the battle before Verdun, the French occupied without fighting the Talou Ridge, eastward of the Meuse. Fighting is in full swing on a front of fourteen and a half miles.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT SALONIKA.

80,000 LEFT HOMELESS.

CITY HALF DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 21.

Reuter learns that a disastrous fire occurred at Salonika on the 18th instant, the city inside the walls being half destroyed. Eighty thousand are homeless. The loss of life is unknown. By the evening of the 19th, the fire was under control.

FIRE IN A FACTORY AT CHRISTIANIA.

DAMAGES ESTIMATED AT £ 50,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 21.

A telegram from Christiania dated the 18th instant says a factory has been burned down, destroying the adjoining electric works, hotel and two shops. The damage is fifty thousand sterling.

TERRIFIC FACTORY EXPLOSION AT RIGAUD.

300 PERSONS MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MONTREAL, Aug. 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 21.

There has been a terrific factory explosion at Rigaud, Quebec, causing forty houses in a neighbouring village to collapse. Three hundred persons are reported missing. The countryside is covered with dense smoke.

CHINA'S PARTICIPATION IN WAR.

KING CONGRATULATES THE PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 21.

The Press Bureau states that the King has sent a message to the Chinese President expressing congratulations at China's decision to associate hereself with the countries combined against the aggressive policy of the Central Powers.

CASUALTIES AMONG MERCHANT OFFICERS AND MEN.

6627 KILLED DURING WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 21.

Replying to Mr. B. E. Peto, Sir Aurther Stanley said 6,627 merchant officers and men, excluding those on the Admiralty pay list, had been killed during the war.

SHORTAGE OF HAY IN GERMANY.

GRAIN EXPORT DIFFICULTIES IN AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, Aug. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 21.

The German Government has doubled the price of hay, in order to reserve as much as possible for the army. This is expected to lead to further slaughtering of the cattle for want of fodder, thus causing further shortage of milk.

There are indications that the grain producing provinces of Austria will decline to export crops to other parts.

DISBANDMENT OF TROOPS IN SPAIN.

CABINET APPROVES CREDIT OF 77 MILLION PESETAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, Aug. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 21.

The Cabinet has decided to disband the troops called up during the recent disturbances. It has also approved the credit of seventy-seven million pesetas for the reorganisation of the army, and the provision of aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns.

KAISER'S LETTER TO DR. WILSON.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE OF ITS VALIDITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 4-5 p.m., Aug. 21.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a facsimile of the now famous Kaiser's letter to Dr. Wilson, thus finally disposing of the frantic clumsy German denials of its validity.

POPE'S PEACE NOTE.

ALLIES TO CONFER BEFORE REPLYING.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 4-5 p.m., Aug. 21.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil announced that the Allies would confer before replying to the Pope's peace note.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO EXAMINE BENEVOLENTLY AND SERIOUSLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Aug. 21.

Reuter's Rome correspondent in a message dated August 20th says that the British Minister has informed the Vatican that the British Government acknowledged the Pontifical Note which it will examine in a benevolent and serious spirit.

POPE'S PEACE NOTE.

REJECTED BY RUSSIAN PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 20.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Aug. 20.

The Russian press rejects the Pope's proposals, declaring that such a peace would leave the Central Powers unimpaired and bring in a new and intense period of armaments.

GERMANY'S RESTITUTION SUGGESTIONS.

MR. MAHAFFY'S LETTER TO THE "TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Aug. 21.

Mr. Mahaffy, Provost of the Dublin University, in a letter to "The Times" on the subject of Germany's restitution suggestions says:—As Germany cannot repay us our losses we must repay ourselves. We have conquered the German colonies owing to the zeal and activity of the overseas Dominions, and we must keep them. If the Dominions have one spark of the spirit of Englishmen they will simply refuse to restore them. Besides who will compel them? We are not going to permit the German Fleet to do so.

NEUTRAL SHIPPING ENGAGED IN HELPING ENEMY.

TO BE TREATED AFTER THE WAR AS ENEMY SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 21.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Norton Griffiths, Lord Robert Cecil stated that neutral shipping that was persistently engaged in assisting our enemies would be treated after the war the same as enemy shipping. The neutral vessels lying up in ports would be considered as assisting our enemies.

ARMY COMMISSIONS TO INDIANS.

COL. REPINGTON'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 4-5 p.m., Aug. 21.

Colonel Repington writing in "The Times" says that as a matter of policy and gratitude grants of the King's commissions to Indians must come. Colonel Repington favours a careful system of nomination from members of the ruling families instead of examination for cadetships and suggests the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst for which the staffs of Quetta and Wellington could be utilised.

MUNITIONS COUNCIL ESTABLISHED.

TO CO-ORDINATE 50 MUNITIONS DEPARTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 4-5 p.m., Aug. 21.

A Munitions Council on the lines of the Admiralty and the Army Council has been established to co-ordinate the work of the fifty munitions departments, which are classified into ten groups and each group will be represented on the Council. The Ministry now employs two million workers and the headquarters staff numbers 13,500. It is hoped that the Council will result in economy and fuller utilisation of resources.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

MINERS' FEDERATION'S DECISION.

AGAINST SENDING DELEGATES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 4-5 p.m., Aug. 21.

A private meeting of the British Miners' Federation has reversed the previous decision in favour of the Stockholm conference by passing a resolution by 376 votes against 345 against sending delegates. This decision may affect the Labour Party's decision, which the adjourned conference will reconsider to-morrow.

ENGINE-DRIVERS' DEMAND.

In connection with the engine-drivers' demand, the hope is everywhere expressed that the men in spite of several admitted grievances will not upset the country's transport for assertion of the principle of eight hours' day for that is what the dispute amounts to. The men do not desire that the principle should operate in war time.

Government's position, however, is that it does not permanently control the railways. hence it cannot make a promise which would have the effect of deteriorating the value of shareholders' property without the consent of the shareholders.

MEANING OF MINERS' DECISION.

6,00,000 VOTES TRANSFERRED FROM MR. HENDERSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Aug. 21.

The Miners' decision means the transfer of six hundred thousand votes from Mr. Henderson to the party opposing the Stockholm Conference. The transfer will not secure the majority against Stockholm on the basis of voting of the 10th instant, but will reduce the majority secured then to vanishing point and there are indications that the miners' vote will influence the votes of other Unions at to-day's conference, thus overwhelming the supporters of the Stockholm Conference. The most notable feature of the transfer is the change among Northumberland miners who have hitherto always been pro-pacifist.

Yesterday's meetings show a growing feeling in favour of referendum on the ground that the decision of August 10th misrepresents Labour opinion.

The Labour correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" is informed that ninety per cent. of cotton operatives would vote against Stockholm

RADE UNION CONFERENCE.

SUPPORTS SEAMEN'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 4-5 p.m., Aug. 21.

Delegates from three hundred Trade Unions met in London to-day to support the decision of the Seamens' and Firemens' Union not to carry peace delegates to Stockholm.

It was announced that a circular had been sent to all branches of the Trade Unions in the country, asking whether they supported the Seamens' attitude. The replies received from 394 supported them, 321 were against and 16 were neutral.

ROUMANIANS RETIRE SOUTH WEST OF OCNA.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY VILLAGES SOUTH OF PELMIRBELUMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Aug. 21.

A Russian wireless communiqué says, the enemy persistently attacked in the direction of Ocna and Onestch, and pressed back the Roumanians to the south-westwen outskirts of Ocna.

The enemy's attacks in the region of Grazestchi resulted in the capture of the Staklerie factory.

The engagement is proceeding. The enemy took the offensive westward of the Focsani-Ajuara railway, and compelled the Roumanians to retire eastward of the railway.

We occupied several villages in the region southward of Pelmirbelumer in the Caucasus.

RUSSIAN MINISTERS OF WAR AND INTERIOR.

GRANTED POWERS TO ARREST ANTI-REVOLUTIONISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 21.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Aug. 21.

The Government has given the Minister of War and the Minister of the Interior dictatorial powers to arrest and deport anybody suspected of anti-revolutionary tendencies.

LORD WILLINGDON AS PEACEMAKER.

END OF THE STRIKE.

GOVERNOR INTERVENES.

MEN ACCEPT HIS EXCELLENCY'S DECISION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

TUESDAY.

The G. I. P. Railway strike, after lasting a month and four days came to an end this morning as a result of H. E. Lord Willingdon's personal intervention in the matter. Since his return from Poona on Sunday his Excellency was busy interviewing all classes and all sorts of people in the city regarding the state of affairs in connection with the strike and late last evening a letter from him was communicated to some "leading" gentlemen, in which Lord Willingdon gave the men to understand that if they returned to work, their grievances would be sympathetically considered. The men were given to understand this morning by Mr. Laljee and others that their provident fund and bonus would not in any way be affected if they forthwith returned to work and that they might count upon the sympathetic report of Lord Willingdon to redress their grievances. After some little conference among themselves the men agreed to abide by the decision of Lord Willingdon and trust to his judgment for redressing their grievances. They accordingly decided to return to work from to-day. The men were told this morning that they could return to work until 12 o'clock on Thursday. The men's decision to return to work seems to have been entirely due to their respect for the personality of the Governor, and their confidence in his Excellency who, it was given out before the strikers, had written the letter in spite of the opposition of some other officials.

LATER.

In my concluding paragraph, yesterday, I referred to the negotiations of some kind which had taken place in regard to the situation.

Enquiries made this morning go to show that certain negotiations took place at the Police Commissioner's office early last night. Prior to that certain leading gentlemen who have taken some interest in connection with the purely philanthropic side of relief work had interviews at Government House and at Bombay Castle. Overriding the wishes of the worshippers of "prestige," his Excellency, as I am informed, gave the letter which was to decide the fate of the strike to one of the "chosen" among non-officials. In this letter, his Excellency stated that he had seen Major Hepper and interviewed various leading citizens on the subject and had gone into the papers. He considered the men should return to work at once on the terms offered by the Agent and on resuming work they would be paid at the enhanced rates. Major Hepper, the letter continued, had promised the Government to furnish the revised scale with a view that his Excellency might be able to see how it worked out. On the men immediately resuming work no one would be made to suffer in any way for his part in the strike.

The men were assured this morning by non-official gentlemen, who took a prominent part in the negotiations yesterday, that the Provident Fund as a whole including interest and bonus would not be affected in any way. It was also further stated that Lord Willingdon would call for the Agent's proposals before they were given effect to.

I have been reliably informed that his Excellency had to contend with divided councils, and had to strive hard before he could even draw up the diplomatically worded letter that has been cited above. The bureaucratic influences were very strongly at work and it must have cost his Excellency extraordinary effort to resist those influences and to get his own way.

It is fortunate indeed that at this critical time we have in the head of the Government a sober and staid politician. Lord Willingdon may not always be able to resist the influences of reaction. But, if the public only knew what great effort it costs him every now and then to keep in check the over-zealous people to be found even in the sanctum of Executive Councils, I think the public would accord to his Excellency its deep sense of admiration.

One of the leaders of the men was, before the interview, at the Commissioner's office, came off, safely ensconced at the office of Mr. Mathradas Khimji, whence he was conveyed in a motor car late in the evening, to the Police Commissioner's office. There, he told me that he was highly honoured by Mr. Vincent and treated with the utmost kindness and courtesy. Mr. Vincent urged him to prevail upon his followers to return to work now that the Governor had given his decision. The Governor's letter was shown and explained to him and he undertook to persuade the men.

This morning the men, true to their plighted word, readily submitted to Lord Willingdon's decision.

STRIKERS' RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following further subscriptions:—

Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar, Rs. 300; "Labors," Re. 1; "M. G. K.," Rs. 11; "Sympathiser" (through H. C. M.), Rs. 2-8; Balbharat Mandal, Rs. 3; "Sympathiser" (through Balbharat Mandal), Rs. 5; Contractor Amin and Co., Rs. 51; "Certain Sympathisers" (through K. V. R.), Rs. 44-8; "A Mahomedan Sympathiser," Rs. 10; Sitaldas Tirathdas, Rs. 5; "Sympathisers" from Dadar, Rs. 25; N. G. Sapat, Rs. 20; "Sympathisers," Rs. 2; Rajendra Somnarayan Sharebroker, Rs. 50; "Right is Might," Rs. 25; Collected by R. M. Wagle: I. I. Mashruvala, Rs. 5; V. M. Dubashe, Rs. 3; Mrs. Yamunabai Mujmudar, Rs. 2; M. Z. Pereira, Re. 1; Vithaldas Dalla Bechar, Re. 1; D. V. Joshi, Re. 1; S. R. K., Rs. 1; W. B. P., Re. 1; P. J. C., Re. 1; Luxmanrao, Re. 1; R. K. P., Re. 1; B. G. P., Re. 1; U. S., Re. 1; Damodar T. Dewjee, Re. 1; V. V. Kulkarni, Re. 1; M. A. Rajadhyaksh, Re. 1; N. B. Mhatre, Re. 1; B. K. Shewle, Re. 1; A. V. K., Re. 1; A. V. J., Re. 1; Collections below Re. 1, Rs. 4-8; (Total) Rs. 31-8; "A. B. C." (1st instalment), Rs. 25.

MEETING OF POONA MAHOMEDANS.

TO AID RECRUITING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam a meeting of the Mahomedans of Poona was held on Sunday last at 5-30 p.m. in the Haroon Hall, Malcolm Tanks, for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of Mahomedans in the direction of aiding recruiting. Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. C. N. Seddon, Commissioner, C.D., Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, Collector of Poona, the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Nawab Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, the Hon. Captain Hafiz Mohammad Ebrahim, Khan Saheb Shaik Kumruddin, Sardar Khan Bahadur Kazi Azimuddin, Mr. Raffiuddin Ahmed, Amil Saheb of Poona, representing his Holiness, the High Priest of the Bohras and several others. The hall was crowded. The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, occupied the chair. Mr. C. N. Seddon spoke in Urdu and explained to the audience the object of the meeting. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the Mahomedans of Poona, while assuring the Government of its unswerving loyalty and desire to do anything that lies in its power to help forward the war to a successful conclusion, considers that one of the directions in which assistance can most usefully be rendered at present is by supplying recruits for the various departments, regiments and labour corps, now being raised or staffed by the authorities in this direction. For this purpose this meeting resolves that the following gentlemen be formed into a committee with power to add so as to encourage recruiting by inducing men to enlist in various corps, thereby helping to strengthen the hands of the Government and the military authorities."

After the chairman had spoken the meeting concluded with passing a hearty vote of thanks to the chair.

The Committee appointed at this meeting met on Monday in the office of the Collector, Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, when they received directions as to how they should work. The collector explained what wages and bhatta etc, each combatant or non-combatant would get.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell in addressing the meeting stated that the Mahomedan community had before them a great opportunity of affording real assistance to the Government. The Mahomedans were not able to subscribe in the same proportion to the war loans as other communities, but they were able to supply the men that were needed for the prosecution of the war in all its branches. The opportunity of rendering loyal services to the Government was also a great opportunity for establishing unity in the ranks of the Mahomedans. In the quiet times of peace, private dissensions and differences were bound to arise, but in time of war all this should be forgotten in working together for a common cause. The Mahomedans had the further opportunity of serving themselves, while serving the Empire, in being able to show that their claims for representation and office in proportion to their numbers was not based upon a mere counting of heads, but upon an amount of patriotism, loyalty and good service equal to their shares of the population. The gathering before him represented all classes and sections of the community but they were naturally the leaders of the community and it was for them to use their influence with the rank and file. He was sure that the representative men whom he saw before him will not be found wanting in this direction. He thanked them for giving him an opportunity for taking part in so influential and important a gathering.

POONA GYMKHANA RUGBY TOURNAMENT

DEVONS WIN FINALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

The final match in the Poona Gymkhana Rugby Tournament was played this evening between the Devons and the Signal Units Depot and ended in a win for the former by two tries or six points to love. Both the tries were scored by the Devons in the first period.

The Cup was handed to the winners and cheers were given for both the teams at the conclusion of the game.

Several cases of plague are reported to have been discovered at Kirkee during the last few days.

The District Magistrate of Rangoon on Monday disposed of the application of D. Jones late second officer in the Burma Oil Company, for exemption under the Indian Defence Force Act on the ground that he came to Burma a few months ago to take up the post on one of the Co.'s ships he having vacated that office a few weeks ago. He wished to go to Singapore. Having produced documentary evidence in support of his statement, the applicant was declared not to be a resident in British India.

MR. MONTAGU'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

MADE IN REPLY TO QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received information that the Secretary of State's announcement published in a "Gazette Extraordinary" of August 20th, was made in reply to a question in the House of Commons and that he prefaced it with these words:—The Government of India have for some time been urging that a statement should be made in regard to the Indian policy and I am glad to have the opportunity afforded by my honourable friend's question of meeting their wishes.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

The "Pioneer" says regarding Mr. Montagu's announcement:—We welcome the decision to consult opinion here before introducing any definite proposals, and we believe that the solemn warning contained in his announcement will be welcomed by all who have the interests of India at heart. It cannot be denied his warning is necessary. We have had during the great war agitation of the most reprehensible character set on foot in India, the object of which seems to be to embarrass the Government at a critical stage in the history of the British Empire. Happily these proceedings have evoked many protests from representative bodies of patriotic Indians and now we have an explicit official statement of sentiments which inspire both the British Government and the Government in this country that these attempts to foment trouble should meet with the fate they deserve.

A WISE MOVE.

RANGOON, Aug. 21.

The "Rangoon Gazette" commenting on the Secretary of State's announcement says:—It should be welcomed from all sides as on the one hand indicating close attention which his Majesty's Government pay to the phases of Indian sentiment and their wish to aid Indian aspirations towards self-development, and on the other hand offering a strong check to foolish and mischievous agitation in India and at Home.

The "Rangoon Times" says:—Mr. Montagu's decision to come to India and see for himself is certainly a wise move although unprecedented.

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

Referring to the announcement by the Secretary of State in connection with Indian reforms, the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—Much will depend upon the way the Secretary of State will conduct the enquiry in this country, and it would be a great mistake if the Viceroy and the Government of India should take up a secondary position in the course of formulating a scheme of political reconstruction.

REVERSAL OF REPRESSIVE POLICY AND RELEASE OF INTERNED.

The "Punjabee" congratulates his Majesty's Government for the authoritative announcement, but expresses disappointment at the particular method desired for the purpose of conducting the enquiry. Better would it have been, says the paper, to have conducted the enquiry in England through a Parliamentary committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Montagu. The paper adds that the first thing which the Government of India should do, is to restore the *status quo* by reversing the repressive policy and releasing interned persons.

AN ANOMALY.

The "Tribune" writes:—We heartily welcome the visit of Mr. Montagu to this country and this time with a mission. It is anomalous that the Government of India itself did not hold any consultation with the people before it made its own proposals on the subject, but has now invited a superior authority to do so. This at once exposes the sort of relationship that subsists between the Government and the people and Mr. Montagu himself must regret it. The people of India have already submitted their scheme of minimum reforms and the Government of India also is reported to have made its recommendation. The facts that are before the Home Government ought to be sufficient to formulate their own proposals. It is not clear what is the object of the Government of India in inviting Mr. Montagu to make a personal visit to India in this connection. The paper urges that Mrs. Besant and other trusted leaders should be released in time and invited to prepare themselves to meet Mr. Montagu in the mission he has undertaken.

All three papers welcome the announcement regarding the grant of commission to nine Indian officers.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The monsoon has been active in the Peninsula and North-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, south-east of south-eastern half of Rajputana, Central India, west coast of the Peninsula, Hyderabad and Mysore; and local in Bihar, the United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, North-east Baluchistan, Central Provinces and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy three inches, Dehra Dun two, Mussooree three, Agra, Ambala and Udaipur one, Mount Abu two, Deesa four, Neemuch three, Indore one, Akola and Ahmednagar a half, Bijapur three-quarters, Marmagao three, Karwar four, Gulbarga one and a half, Mysore and Cuddapah two and Madras one.

Forecast:—No large change.

LATEST CABLES.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL NEAR CERNA BEND.

EXPLOSIONS IN ENEMY HEAVY BATTERIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Aug. 22.

A communiqué from the French Eastern Army says:—There has been a violent artillery duel in the Cerna Bend and north of Monastir. Our destructive fire caused explosions in two enemy heavy batteries and an ammunition dump. Fifty Allied aeroplanes dropped a ton and a half of bombs in the neighbourhood of Prilep causing many fires. No French establishment was damaged by the big fire in the Bulgarian quarter of Salonika on the 18th instant.

GERMAN AEROPLANES IN HOLLAND.

MYSTERIOUS VISITATION EXPLAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Aug. 22.

Reuter is authoritatively informed in connection with the mysterious visitation of German aeroplanes to Holland that the explanation is that they intended making a raid on England, but returned owing to bad weather and as the bombing machine cannot alight before disposing of its bombs, the raiders had to get rid of theirs. If they had done so over Belgium it might have resulted in killing the German troops. Accordingly, they waited until they were over Holland where they could kill only neutrals.

SALONIKA CONFLAGRATION

RELIEF MEASURES FOR SUFFERERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Aug. 21.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Aug. 22.

The Cabinet has been discussing measures from Salonika whither the Minister of the conflagration in Salonika for whom a large credit will be voted.

There has been no direct communication from Salonika whether the Minister of the Interior has gone. It is stated that two-thirds of the town are destroyed and that one hundred thousand persons have been rendered homeless.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

TILL OCTOBER 16TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Aug. 22.

Parliament has adjourned to October 16th.

VICEROY COMMUTES DEATH SENTENCE.

TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to commute the sentence of death to one of transportation for life passed on a condemned prisoner in the Cawnpore jail named Lallu Singh. The prisoner was sentenced to death for the murder of one Alamuddin, the alleged motive being jealousy on account of women. The High Court confirmed the sentence and the U. P. Government declined to interfere. But the memorial to the Viceroy was successful.

NAVAL SPECIAL COLLIDES WITH GOODS TRAIN.

ONE NAVAL KILLED: 3 INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADURA, Aug. 21.

At about 3 p. m. on Tuesday, the Down Naval Special collided with 735 Up Goods at Tirupuvanam Station. One naval was killed and three injured.

IND AN FINANCE DEPARTMENT

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR SELECTION OF PROBATIONERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The competitive examination for the selection of probationers for three vacancies in the general list of the Indian Finance Department will be held at Calcutta during the second half of December 1917. Only nominated candidates can appear at the examination, particulars regarding which will be found in Finance Department resolution No. 1251-F. E. dated the 30th September 1914, published on pages 1643-1645 of part I of the "Gazette of India," dated 10th October, 1914, as amended by resolution 1263-A. E. dated the 27th December 1915, published on pages 391-392 of the supplement to the "Gazette of India" dated 6th March 1916, No. 301-F. E. dated 8th April, 1916, published on pages 435-436 of Part I of the "Gazette of India" dated the 15th April 1916, No. 176-F. E. dated the 13th February 1917, published on page 417 of the supplement to the "Gazette of India", dated 24th February 1917 and No. 744-F. E. dated 5th July 1917, published on pages 1222-1223 of Part I of the "Gazette of India" dated the 14th July 1917. Information with regard to the examination can also be obtained from local Governments and administrations and directors of public instructions.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK CASE

MR. B. CHAKRAVARTI EXAMINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The further hearing of the Bengal National Bank case against the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu was resumed to-day before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri.

Mr. B. Chakravarti further examined said:—One evening in February, 1914, Bhupen Babu and Mr. Janaki Roy came to my house. Bhupen Babu said that on account of Mr. B. N. Das the Bank had lost over 6 lakhs and that there was a great row in the market all round and that they apprehended personal insult from shareholders in connection with the administration of the Bank. I asked how did the losses happen. Bhupen Babu said that the money was advanced against bogus securities or no securities delivered by Sailen, that they had secured some portion of the loss, but the loss was still very great. I asked them when did they find out this fraud. Bhupen Babu said that they had found it only recently, but that Sailen had found it out in August. Upon that I told Bhupen Babu and Janaki Babu "Do you mean to say that Sailen found out this fact in August and he did not tell you Bhupen Babu and Janaki Babu this? You don't get me to accept that." Bhupen Babu said he told so. He is here. You better send for him and ask him all. Upon that Sailen was sent for and he came into the room. I asked him how did this loss take place. He said moneys were advanced against securities which appear to be now bogus securities and also advances were made without securities. I asked him in the presence of Bhupen and Janaki Babu, did you tell about these accounts to the directors. He said that he undoubtedly did.

Question: About this account?

Answer: Yes.

I asked him when did he discover it. He said about August, 1913. I asked him why he did not tell Janaki Babu, his uncle and other directors. He said that he was trying to get the account put right and so did not tell. After that Bhupen Babu requested me to come in and take part in the administration again. I said, I can only do so upon one condition, that is, by listening to you or by consenting to come in. I shall not compromise my position as a shareholder to make a full and sifting enquiry into the fraud. They said they were quite agreeable. Upon that I said I must have the assistance of Mr. P. H. Roy and Babu Upendra Nath. They demurred. When I said I must have these two gentlemen they agreed.

FORMER MANAGER EXAMINED.

At this stage at the suggestion of the defence, Mr. E. T. Grose, former manager of the Bank, was examined. He said that during his time Mr. Janaki Nath Roy had supreme control over the Bank's affair. During his time it was impossible for a man to take three lakhs of rupees on securities of short bills which were not realised but exchanged without the knowledge of the Board of Directors or the Managing Committee. The witness next corroborated the statement made by Mr. Chakravarti regarding Mr. B. N. Dass' own draft. His examination was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

H. M. S, SYDNEY

PRESENT OF A SILVER SALVER FROM MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

H. E. the Governor has sent a silver salver which was made by Mr. Attokaran Devassy Lazar, a prominent merchant for presentation to H. M. S. Sydney to Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty with the following letter:—I write to ask for your good offices and help as First Lord of the Admiralty in regard to the silver salver which has been offered for acceptance by his Majesty's Australian ship, Sydney, by Mr. Attokaran Devassy Lazar, a merchant of Trichur in the State of Cochin in token of the great services done by the Sydney to the merchants of Southern India by the destruction of the enemy cruiser, Emden. I enclose a short account of the origin of this gift which may, I trust, commend its acceptance by the Officer Commanding H. M. S. Sydney and his officers. The salver has been despatched to the care of your Private Secretary by insured parcel post, and I shall be greatly obliged if you will be good enough to cause it to be safely delivered to the Officer Commanding H. M. S. Sydney.

NATION BUILDING.

MR. POLAK'S LECTURE AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

Mr. Polak addressed last night in the Kirloskar Theatre a very crowded meeting of Poona citizens organised by the Deccan Sabha on the subject of Nation Building. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye presided.

Most of Mr. Polak's lecture was devoted to showing by historical references how South Africa grew until at last the Government of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman thought it wise to grant self-government to her. Turning to India he conclusively proved that all the difficulties now thrown in her face in connection with her demand for self-government, such as diversity of race, the absence of a common language, religious differences, and the like did, as a matter of fact, exist in the now self-governing countries of the world at the time they acquired the rights of self-government. He then mentioned (1) the shamefully impoverished condition of the masses, (2) the backward condition of Indian womanhood, (3) the wonderful sub-division of society and (4) the untouchableness of one-fifth of the Indian population as the real obstacles to India's progress. But he made it clear that India need not wait for self-government till all these were removed. The lecturer in conclusion said:—"I do not believe self-government is ever granted to a people, but the people have to take it."

OFFENCE AGAINST STATE.

FOUR ACCUSED SENTENCED AT MANDALAY.

TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE AND DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 20.

A press communiqué issued to-day, says that the Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act for trial of persons charged with offences against the State, delivered judgment at Mandalay on the 6th July, 1917. All the four persons placed upon their trial, namely, Mujtaba Hussain alias Mulchand alias Mahomed Mujtaba, Amar Singh, Ram Rakkha or Ram Rakkahbahlee and Ali Ahmed Sadiqi, were found guilty under sections 121 and 121-A, Indian Penal Cole. Under section 121-A the Commissioners sentenced each of the four accused to transportation for life. Under section 121 the Commissioners sentenced the 1st, 2nd and 4th accused Mujtaba Hussain, Amar Singh and Ali Ahmed Sadiqi to death and the 3rd accused Ram Rakkha to transportation for life. This sentence to run concurrently with the sentence under section 121-A. As required by section 121 the Commissioners further sentenced all the four to forfeiture of all their property.

All the four convicts submitted petitions for clemency to the local Government through their advocate, Mr. R. H. Mukherjee.

The petitions were rejected by the Lieutenant-Governor, who declined to interfere with sentences of death and transportation for life, but that portion of the sentence which ordered the forfeiture of property, has been remitted in the case of each of the four convicts.

UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 20.

The annual meeting of the United Planters' Association opened to-day at the Mayo Hall at 3 p.m. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the annual report by the Secretary, which was followed with an address on the year's work by Mr. J. S. Nicolls, Chairman of the Association. Mr. R. Anstead, Deputy Director of Agriculture, then presented his report, which was followed by a speech by the Hon. Mr. Barber, planters' representative in the Legislative Council.

C-IN-C AT SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 20.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Charles Monro arrived here with his staff yesterday forenoon and was received at the station by military and civil officials. This morning a ceremonial parade took place. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief taking the salute. He was accompanied by Lieut.-General Anderson, Southern Army and Lieut.-General Phayre, 9th Secunderabad Division. The troops were under the command of Brigadier General Commeline, Officer Commanding station. The weather was fine and a fairly good number of spectators watched the parade. His Excellency will visit during his stay the various units and hospitals here.

ARRIVES IN POONA ON 23RD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is due to arrive in Poona on a tour of inspection via Ahmednagar on the evening of the 23rd instant at 8 o'clock. On the 24th there will be a parade of all troops in Poona on the general parade ground including the Poona Rifles. During the remainder of Friday as also on Saturday and Sunday various depots and hospitals in Poona and Kirkee will be visited by Sir Charles Munro.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

There was no inquiry for coal shares demand for which appears to have dropped off for the present notwithstanding that very high prices being realised for fuel in the coal market. There is a movement on foot to have the managing agency of the East India Coal Co., Ltd., transferred to Calcutta so as to avoid payment of double income-tax, etc. Jute mill shares were again strongly in evidence and a fairly large volume of business was put through in these securities at full rates, the market closing firm. In miscellaneous department Triton Insurance were made solid favourities and registered a further advance. There was less doing in Titaghur Papers which ruled easier. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Industry, 11-8, 11-12.

Jute:—Alliance ord 435; Auckland ord 267, 272, 273, 274; Belvedere ord 438, 440, 442-8; Budge-Budge ord 438, 440; Clive ord 176-8, 177-12. 177-8; Dalhousie ord 354, 358, 360; Delta ord 420; Fort Gloster ord 535, 540; Howrah ord 372 to 382; Kamarhatty ord 357, 361; Kanarah ord 455 s.l.; Kelvin ord 545, 551, 555; Kinnison ord 675, 678-8, 680, 685, 688-8; Lawrence ord 340, 343, 335; Naihati ord 320; New Central ord 390, 395; Northbrook ord 36-12, 37, 37-4, 38 s.l.; Reliance ord 365 to 372; Standard ord 420, 422-8; Union ord 520, 525; Waverley ord 8-12, 9.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Flour 173; Bengal Paper 117 c.d.; and priv. New share 78; British Burma Petroleum 7-12, 8-2, 8-8, 8; Carew and Co. 114, 115, 117; Cawnpore Sugar 170 x.d.; Dunbar Cotton ord 27, 28, 26; Gangei Rope 300, 301-8; Kluang Rubber 10, 10-4; Titaghur Paper ord 191, 190; Triton Insurance 75, 78 to 82.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-2 to Rs. 66-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 66-10 to Rs. 67. War Bonds 1926 at par.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI OF THE PAST.

SCOPE FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

DIFFERENT INTERESTS TO BE REPRESENTED.

PLEA FOR FURTHER LIBERALISING OF CONSTITUTION.

DETRACTING EFFECTS OF STATE INTERFERENCE.

CHANCELLOR ON DISCIPLINE OF LIBERTY.

The annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees was held yesterday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Bombay, H. E. Lord Willingdon, Chancellor, presiding. There was a large attendance of Fellows of the University and of students, and there were also present a large number of leading citizens. At the appointed time, the Chancellor's procession entered the Hall, when all inside the Hall stood up and remained in that position till H. E. the Chancellor took his seat. The various degrees were then conferred, after which Mr. F. M. Dastur, Registrar, presented the annual report of the work of the University. H. E. the Chancellor then addressed the assembly, after which his Excellency called upon Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor, to deliver the annual Convocation Address. Mr. Setalvad delivered the Convocation Address, in which his references to the "gradual but steady restoration of the old relations between the University and the Government since his Excellency assumed the reins of Government," and to the "gratification to the University to learn that his Excellency has found it possible to consent to remain here beyond the period of the ordinary term of office." were applauded. After the Convocation Address had been delivered, the Convocation was dissolved, and the procession left the Hall in the reverse order to which it had entered it.

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

H. E. Lord Willingdon, the Chancellor, said:

Before I call upon the Vice-Chancellor to address this Convocation, I wish as Chancellor to offer a few words of welcome and congratulation to those among you who have to-day been admitted as graduates of this University.

To many of you it will naturally appear that you have at length reached a destination in the attainment of the degree towards which you have directed years of toil and aspiration, and in the public recognition by your University to-day of your status as academic citizens, you feel that you are in possession of the reward of your labours and the realization of your hopes. And indeed I can cordially congratulate you on your success and on your admission to the roll of Graduates of the University of Bombay. Having reached this stage to-day it is well to pause, to assess the results you have hitherto achieved, not as things definite and conclusive in themselves, but as provision and resources for the accomplishment of the greater things which I hope lie before you. It is natural for you too to look back,—I should be the last to dissuade you,—with some pride and satisfaction, on the road, often toilsome and weary, which you have traversed. Indeed, the satisfaction which accompanies an honest endeavour brought to success has a value far beyond its immediate occasion. It will be to you I hope a spur to further action and enterprise, and a course of hope and inspiration on which you can draw, if ever the future should bring to you times of discouragement or despondency.

But, if you are to draw from it all the profit that it holds for you, you will dwell on the reflection that what you have reached is indeed only a stage and not a destination. You have closed one chapter in your life and are on the verge of another, when it is necessary for you to take grave decisions, which may determine for good or evil your whole career. The stage you have reached is, in fact, no other than the port of embarkation for the great adventure of entering upon the serious duties and responsibilities of life, whether in a private or a public capacity, to which all your journeyings hitherto are a preliminary, significant in themselves mainly in so far as they enable you to answer this higher summons.

DISCIPLINE OF LIBERTY.

You have passed through a noviciate, a tutelage, a discipline, and there now devolve upon you, with greater liberty, greater responsibilities. Remember, then that that if the period of noviciate and tutelage is over, that of discipline is not, if you are to retain one of the most important fruits of your progress hitherto. The habit of discipline, the free acceptance of the apparent limitations it imposes, is an inseparable condition of the use and enjoyment of liberty. The discipline of liberty differs from that of tutelage in that it must be imposed by yourselves from within: you must from now onwards be your own custodians and ready to lay upon yourselves a harder rule of duty and subordination than you have hitherto received from authority.

This is a condition of right conduct at any time, but it is the more so at your age and at a time when not only your destinies, but the destinies of mankind are being decided in the dreadful balances of war. In this great strife of nations, it becomes increasingly evident that the salvation of states is to be found not merely in the will to do right, but in the unfaltering spirit of duty, sacrifice and discipline without which that right cannot be done. Judge yourselves by the examples before you what disasters may attend the natural human aspirations after liberty if they are not fortified and controlled by that subordination of impulse to duty which is the essence of discipline.

I appreciate, I sympathise deeply with the enthusiasms and ambitions of youth, the passionate desire to serve one's native land, the inclination to resent control and restraint, especially at a time when a wide horizon of hope and opportunity is gradually opening through the dark clouds of this conflict. It is because I value those enthusiasms and ambitions so highly that I desire to see them wisely and temperately directed.

CHARACTER.

I should not augur well of the success of any man who should enter upon any great enterprise without ambition or without enthusiasm. But I should be still more apprehensive if I did not find his ardour tempered by a sober judgment of the difficulties that lie before him and a resolution to apply to the task his best resources of mind and character.

To enable you to fulfil this resolution has been, I trust, the first object of your academic career as it is the fundamental aim and intention of all education in its true sense. But no institution and no curriculum, however, efficient or elaborate, can supply the place of, though they can do much to develope and direct; the inborn qualities of the individual. Character is the foundation upon which all human achievement must be built. The conscience, the sense of honour, which impels a man to choose that which is good and reject that which is evil, and the courage which enables him to persevere, in spite of all obstacles or inducements, in the course which conscience and honour dictate, are possessions which will avail you even more than the intellectual training and knowledge, which are and should be regarded as their servants and instruments.

If you ponder carefully these few words of counsel which I have ventured to offer you, and endeavour conscientiously to act upon them. I do not doubt that you will confront with success whatever difficulties and dangers life may have in store for you.

I welcome you once more on your admission to the roll of graduates of this University and pray that a Divine Providence may in the future guide your footsteps in the truest, the highest interests of your country and the Empire.

Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor, delivering the Convocation Address, said:—

MR. SETALWAD'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chancellor, Members of the Senate, Ladies and Gentlemen.—

...Since we met in Convocation last year, there has passed away, in a distant land, a former Vice-Chancellor of this University, who, during his long and brilliant career as Principal of the Elphinstone College, left a lasting impress on the generations of students that came under his influence. The real purpose of College education, according to Dr. Wordsworth was, not to fill the minds of young men with a certain amount of knowledge, to enable them to pass Examination, but so to train their intellect and form their character as to make them honourable citizens and useful members of Society. He was himself a standing example before his pupils, not only of a profound scholar and learned professor, but also of a citizen who took an active and useful part, in the educational, social and political, advancement of this country. Ht fully sympathised with the efforts of Indians for securing greater political freedom and greater control over the affairs of their country and consistently helped and guided them in such efforts. On one occasion, speaking in the Senate, he made the following remarkable observations:—"The Indian people, by the counsels of Providence, have been brought into contact, I would rather say, into partnership, with the most restless, progressive and enterprising Nation of Europe— a people who have their very being in liberty and discussion, and whose example is so contagious that it affects all who come within its sphere. Deliberately and without craven fear, we have invited the youths of India to study our history and our literature. We have permeated them with our ideas, and held up ourselves as a worthy example for their imitation. We have done all this, and, can we now imagine that it is possible to retain a people, whom we have thus aroused, stimulated and enlightened, in the leading strings appropriate to a time which has for ever passed away?

In what deep respect, love and admiration Dr. Wordsworth was held by the large number of students who had come under his magnetic influence, was demonstrated no the occasion when this University conferred on him the Degree of LL.D., on the eve of his retirement in the year 1890. This Hall was then crowded to its uttermost capacity by citizens of all communities who had assembled to do him honour, and the scene of his students, past and present, escorting him in a torchlight-procession to his residence, in which procession I had the privilege of joining, has never been surpassed in the annals of this University. Dr. Wordsworth has gone to his last resting place in the historic City of Rome, near the spot where Keats and Shelly rest, but his teaching and example will always inspire the minds of the youth of this land with that robust patriotism which he did so much to create and stimulate, and his attributes and conduct will always evoke genuine admiration for the nobility of the British character which he so eminently typified in himself.

DADABHOY NAOROJI.

We have also to mourn the loss of the greatest and noblest son of India, Dadabhoy Naroji, on whom this University in special Convocation, conferred the Degree of LL.D., only last year. At a time beyond the memory of many, he was known as "Professor Dadabhai," having occupied the Chair of Mathematics at what was then known as the Elphinstone Institution. His life was unselfishly devoted for over half a century to the service of the Motherland in a manner which made him a valuable asset not merely of this country but of the Empire. It is not necessary for me this evening, to dilate upon his mainfold activities, and his patriotic work in the field of education, social reform and politics. The citizens of Bombay are meeting in a short time for the purpose. But this much I will say, that, throughout his long public career he always emphasised and maintained his unswerving faith in the sense of fairness and justice of the British Nation, to whom he looked with confidence for the ultimate realisation of his ideal of the attainment by this country of Self-Government within the British Empire. To him the poet's description of a genuine patriot very fittingly applies:

> Statesman, yet friend to Truth! of soul sincere,
> In action faithful and in honour clear,
> Who broke no promise, served no private end,
> Who gained no title, and who lost no friend,
> Ennobled by himself, by all approved.

THE WAR AND THE UNIVERSITY COMPANY.

This day twelve months ago, Mr. Chancellor, in words weighty and eloquent, you unfolded to us the real meaning and inwardness of the present terrible European War. Twelve months have passed, and, thanks to the protection afforded us by the mighty power of the British Empire, we are again met this evening in Convocation for conferring our Degrees, but that titantic struggle is raging as fierce as ever. The American Nation have now joined hands with the Allies in this noblest fight for liberty, in which, in the words of General Smutts, all the great Democracies of the world are ranged against the biggest Autocracy. And whatever be the sacrifices they are called upon to make, the Democracies are determined to win and will win in the end. India has from the beginning stood steadfastly and unswervingly by the Empire and its high ideals in this war of emancipation, and her services both in men and money have been warmly acknowledged. It was very gratifying to me when, soon after my assumption of office as Vice-Chancellor, I was informed of a widespread desire among the students of this University to serve in the defence of the Country and the Empire, and was asked to enquire if Your Excellency would be pleased to receive a deputation to discuss the formation of a University Company under the Indian Defence Force. Your Excellency was pleased to receive such a deputation and ultimately to secure from the Military authorities the necessary facilities for the formation of such a Company. The University cannot be too grateful to your Excellency for the sympathetic interest you have evinced in the formation of this Company, for a military training, and all that it implies, discipline, method, self-reliance, patriotism, is really a great liberal education. I am glad that 350 students have applied to be enrolled in this Company, but I confess I share with your Excellency the feeling of disappointment to which you gave expression the other day that a much larger number had not offered for enrolment. I am sure, Mr. Chancellor, you will be ready and willing to exert your good offices in removing any difficulties that may be standing in the way of the enrolment of larger numbers and I earnestly appeal to the young educated men of this Presidency to respond in a manner worthy of this University.

SUCCESS OF THE WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY.

It is fully sixty years ago that this University was established, as the outcome of that famous Educational Despatch of 1854 which laid down a comprehensive scheme for National Education,—education of all grades, from the University down to the Elementary School,—with a breadth of view and foresight rarely surpassed or even approached in any other official pronouncement on this subject, and which has, in consequence, come to be regarded by Indians as their Educational Charter. Now, have these sixty years of the career of this University Education been fruitful of the good results that those who were responsible for its foundation anticipated We have been repeatedly told by some candid friends that, the work of the University has been a dismal failure, that our system of University Education and Examination is a delusion and a snare, that our Colleges are nothing more than factories for cramming. To these pessimists, I would venture to say, —look at the products of this University, who, in all grades of the Public Service, are serving the State with consipicuous ability and integrity,—look at the Medical Graduates who are giving medical relief and help to their fellow-countrymen in the towns and villages of this Presidency, and the graduates in Law who are following the exacting profession of Law, maintaining the high honour and traditions of their class, and the Architects and Engineers that are ministering to the proper and sanitary housing of the population of large cities. And above all,—look at the love of Education, the spirit of Self-sacrifice, the sense of Duty to educate their fellow-beings that have been stimulated and have found active manifestation in the great work that is being done by the Deccan Education Society, in maintaining the Fergusson College and the New English School, Poona. To those institutions men of great intellectual attainments who could have easily made for themselves more lucrative careers in other walks of life, are giving their services on a small living wage, seeking their satisfaction in helping the spread of education. This University can also point to the great work that is being unselfishly and cheerfully done for the uplifting of the people of this country by that band of young educated men who compose the Servants of India Society and to the noble work of Professor Karve in the cause of Female Education which has culminated in the establishment of a Women's University. I venture to tell these pessimists that this University has produced a profound scholar of the eminence of Sir Ramkishna Bhandarkar, thinkers like Mahadev Govind Ranade of mighty intellect and Kashinath Telank of quick and subtle mind, and ardent patriots and leaders of men like Pherozesha Mehta and Gopal Krishna Gokhale. The example of every one of them must have been, and will always be, a source of inspiration to hundreds and thousands of young men of this country. And I have the support of responsible official pronouncements that University Education has on the whole been a success. The Education Commission of 1882, after quoting from the Despatch of 1854, the observations regarding the good results to be expected by the spread of European education among Indians and the attendant adoption of the high moral tone which pervades the literature of Europe, proceed to ask the question,—to what degree have these expectations been realised? They then give the following answer: "Our answer is in the testimony of witnesses before this Commission, in the thoughtful opinions delivered from time to time by men whose position has given them ample opportunities of judging, and the facts obvious to all eyes throughout the country, and that answer is conclusive; if not that collegiate education has fulfilled all the expectations entertained of it, at least that it has not disappointed the hopes of a sober judgment." Lord Curzon's University Commission in 1902 declined to endorse the sweeping condemnation of our University system and considered that many of the criticisms passed on the Indian Universities were not deserved.

SCOPE FOR FURTHER IMPROVEMENT.

I also maintain that we in the Bombay University have on the whole managed our somewhat difficult task, well. So far as the government of the University and its affairs are concerned, I claim that we have carried it on all these years, in a manner that cannot be open to any serious criticism. Generations of Fellows have ungrudgingly rendered honorary services and devoted time and attention in the Senate and the Syndicate to the work of the University, for no return except the satisfaction of having done their duty in the educational advancement of the rising generations of their countrymen. Our University has always endeavoured to keep pace with modern developments in educational ideas and theories. In addition to Arts, Medicine, Law and Engineering, we have instituted degrees in, and have encouraged the study of, Science, theoretical and applied, in all its branches, and have also brought Agriculture and Commerce within the sphere of University education. While, therefore, I repel firmly the charge of failure sometimes levelled against our University: I should not be understood for a moment to assert that there is no room for improvement. I sincerely believe that, if we are to maintain the good work that we have done and to achieve greater and more read good, we must clearly realise some very serious drawbacks under which we labour and define to ourselves the directions in which we must move in order to remove them.

ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS

(1) INDEPENDENCE.

But before I deal with those matters, I would invite attention to certain conditions of success for a University like ours and which must always be steadfastly kept in view. I am convinced that, there are two essentials for success of a University placed in the midst of a big and progressive city like Bombay. The first and foremost is that, the University should in fact be, and should be made to feel that it is, independent of any external authority and realise the full measure of its own responsibility. This fundamental proposition was clear to the minds of those great men who founded this University and were responsible for its early administration. At the Convocation for conferring Degrees in the year 1866-67, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, who, after having served as Principal of the Elphinstone College with great distinction, was then Director of Public Instruction, in a farewell address, on behalf of the Senate, to H. E. the Chancellor, who was about to lay down his high office, said:—"While acknowledging the benefits of the lively interest which your Excellency, as our Academical Head, has thus, shown in our welfare, we beg to thank you, for the equally valuable forbearance which, as Head of the Political Government, you have exhibited towards us. A University like ours occupies necessarily a delicate position. Its members are all appointed by Government, it derives all its current resources from the Imperial Treasury; and its acts are all subject to the veto from the Local Administration. Under such circumstances,—especially in India where it is often felt that all else, except the Government, is uncertain and fluctuating,—there cannot but be a tendency for a University to lose caste, as it were, and to come to be regarded as a mere office or department of the State. What is to be apprehended from this tendency is not loss of dignity to the University itself, but also a loss of the highest kind of efficiency in its working. For the mission of a University, in a country like this, is nothing else than to create an intellectual and vital soul among the people; and there can be no question whether this mission is likely best to be fulfilled by persons feeling themselves nominated merely to carry out the views of a Government, or by the free and enthusiastic action of men feeling responsible to themselves for the good or bad success of the University. It is under jealous and centralising administrations, that a University like ours, tends to lose its liberty. But your Excellency's administration has ever been characterised by the most large and liberal sentiments. And these sentiments you have especially manifested towards us."

The Chancellor, Sir Bartle Frere, in his reply, observed:—"You have spoken of the forbearance which, as the Head of the "Political Government,' I have exhibited towards this University, and you do me no more than justice in inferring that what you term 'forbearance' has not been the result of lukewarmness or indifference but of a clear conviction that the Political Government of this country could hardly commit a greater mistake than by attempting to convert the University into a 'mere office or department of the State.' I have ever felt most strongly the importance of those truths which you have so well expressed in your address that any loss of dignity or independence in the University involves a loss of the highest kind of efficiency. During all the years that I have passed in this country I have felt a continually deepening conviction that whatever absolute power may do to impress any particular image on the material with which it works, it cannot create any principle of life in institutions or communities and that the vital force which lives and grows, and has the germ of further life and and further growth, can only result from true natural organisation, and is infinitely more potent and valuable than any dead image which external power can impress. It has been the object of this Government to draw to the Senate of this University all the independent thought and educated ability which is within our reach, and we firmly believe that no man worthy to be a Fellow of this University would consent to serve as a mere nominee of Government, bound, in any way, to prefer the behests of that Government to the dictates of his conscience or independent convictions. . . . I and my colleagues in this Government have felt that, if forbearance on the part of Government is sometimes needful, still oftener is forbearance called for on the part of the Senate, when the habits and language of the Government may seem to imply a desire to dictate which in reality does not exist. Generous trust and forbearance on both sides are needed to insure life and growth in the joint work." These great truths were destined unfortunately, to be obscured and forgotten in the subsequent career of this University. As Sir Alexander Grant observed, all except the Government is uncertain and fluctuating in this country; but the individuals comprising that inscrutable body, the Governor-in-Council, are frequently changing, and with the change of individuals come changes of views and policy. And so it happened that, the principles which Sir Bartle Frere so eloquently laid down as immutable, came to be disregarded and forgotten after a lapse of fifty years, with the deplorable result that a little time before your Excellency became Governor of Bombay, and Chancellor of this University, such a strong feeling of distrust was created between Government and the University that the real interests of education were seriously jeopardised. The unhappy incidents that led up to this state of things are well-known and I need not refer to them. It is best that a veil should now be drawn over them and the painful memories of them should not be revived, more especially as, since your Excellency assumed the reins of Government, there has been a gradual but steady restoration of the old relations between the University and the Government. The last but the greatest cause of irritation is being removed by the proposals regarding the Joint Board Scheme for a School-leaving Examination which is now under consideration and which I earnestly trust will be put through. The spirit of reasonableness in which the University and Government are attempting a solution of this thorny question is a happy augury for the future. I feel certain that, we will soon see complete mutual trust and confidence restored between Government and the University which alone can bring about a hearty co-operation between them for the advancement and betterment of education on right lines. And I think I am voicing the feelings of the Senate in saying that, it is a matter of gratification to the University to learn that your Excellency has found it possible to consent to remain here beyond the period of ordinary term of office, as your Excellency's continuance in office as Chancellor and Governor is a guarantee for the restoration, at an early date, of that complete mutual trust and confidence that have alluded to.

(2) SUPREME CONTROL OF THE UNIVERSITY MUST BE IN THE HANDS OF CITIZENS.

The second essential condition of success is that, the effective control in the government of the University should be vested not in professors and teachers but in the hands of men of affairs and business, men who, being themselves products of this University, take an interest and pride in its further progress and development. When the University of London was established, the supreme governing body was modelled largely on the type of the constitution of Oxford and Cambridge, and the control came therefore to be vested in teachers and graduates. The recent Royal Commission on the University of London came to the deliberate conclusion that this was a mistake. In their Report, Lord Haldane and his colleagues, after going exhaustively through the question of the government of the University, observe: "The supreme governing body or court must, in our opinion, be of different constitution from the present Senate which is modelled largely on the type of the constitution of the older Universities These Universities are not dependent upon public funds for their maintenance, and their history makes their government by teachers and graduates reasonable, or at least explains it. The City University is in an altogether different case, and we agree with the Report A of the Academic Council in the belief that the modern City University cannot flourish if the population it mainly serves is indifferent to its welfare." The Report of the Academic Council, to which they make reference, said: "London will not regard the University of London as an integral part of the City until the University is willing to entrust its supreme guidance to a body composed mainly of citizens." With regard also to the Executive body, corresponding to our Syndicate, the Commission emphatically express the view that it "should not as to any large part consist of teachers" and that "the teachers who have seats upon it should not be elected as to represent particular studies or particular institutions, but merely to insure a mutual understanding between the men of affairs and the men of learning." They further enunciate that the Executive body should be so constituted as to be able to work out a carefully considered policy for the maintenance and development of University teaching. They observe that "Experience has shown that a body made up of representatives of a number of different interests is incapable of formulating a united plan of action" and they therefore recommend that all the members of the Executive body should "as far as possible, be appointed for their personal qualifications as men of business—knowledge and administrative capacity. They say that the teachers should not determine the educational policy of the University, though that policy should be determined in the light of the expert advice which the teachers are peculiarly fitted to give. They suggest therefore the formation of the Academic Council consisting of members elected by the professors from among their own body. The duties of the Academic Council, the Commissioners lay down, should be purely advisory, and it should be so constituted that the Executive body, as well as the supreme governing body, should always have before it the opinion of the University Professorate expressed through its appointed representatives. By wise forethought, those who were responsible for the Universities in this country avoided the mistake that was committed in the case of the London University and which the last Royal Commission deprecates, of vesting the supreme government in a body composed mainly of teachers, but instead, in the words of Sir Bartle Frere "drew to the Senate all the independent thought and educated ability" available. And this is the real secret of the great hold the Universities in this country have taken on the imagination of the people, and of the enthusiasm with which endowments have flowed in from time to time. At the Convocation of the Calcutta University in the year 1866, only nine years after the foundation of that University, Sir Henry Maine said: "The thing must be seen to be believed. I do not know which was the more astonishing, more striking,—the multitude of the students, who if not now, will soon be counted not by the hundred but by the thousand; or the keenness and eagerness which they displayed. For my part, I do not think anything of the kind has been seen by any European University since the Middle Ages, and I doubt whether there is anything founded by, or connected with, the British Government in India which excites so much practical interest in native household of the better class, from Calcutta to Lahore, as the Examinations of this University." What Sir Henry Maine said in 1866 about the Calcutta University is to-day true in an increased measure of all the Indian Universities. I therefore plead for making the University more broad-based and for further liberalising its constitution by a substantial extension of the elective principle. At present 80 out of 100 Fellows are nominated by Government, 10 are elected by registered graduates and 10 are elected by the Faculties.

AIMS OF A UNIVERSITY.

In maintaining that the wholesale attacks sometimes made on our University education are extravagent and unjust, I conceded that there is considerable room for improvement in many directions. In considering wherein our present system of University education is defective, and what steps are called for to remedy the existing defects, we must first clearly define to ourselves the real aim and purpose of University education, then gather from the experience and history of similar institutions in other countries the conditions which have contributed to success, and then see how far we are lacking in those conditions and how we can create them in our midst. The aim and purpose of University education must be, to create a habit of mind which would last through life, based on correct ideas of freedom, justice, and wisdom and to create a capacity for discipline and sacrifice. Intellectual training is of but secondary importance. Education must make men of character, the mainsprings of which should be dutifulness, courage and honour. The Royal Commission on the University of London observe: "Knowledge is of course the foundation and medium of all intellectual education, but in a University, knowledge should be pursued not merely for the sake of the information to be acquired, but for its own extension and always with reference to the attainment of truth. This alters the whole attitude of the mind. Scientific thought becomes a habit, and almost incidentally intellectual power is developed. Modern Universities are called into existence principally by the social need for professional training, and probably most of the students enter the University with a purely utilitarian object but they should find themselves in a community of workers, devoted to the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, and tenacious of this ideal against all external pressure of material and social advantages. Academic instruction is primarily purely theoretical and scientific, and yet it is not only the best training for the conduct of life, but also the best, if not the necessary, introduction to all those professions and callings of which it may be said that practice and progress are closely connected and reacting on each other. Its effect in relation to the profession or calling which the student has in view is that he brings to it not only the discipline, training, knowledge and resourcefulness he has acquired, but also the intellectual mastery of the principle involved which enables him throughout his life to appreciate and apply all advances in science that bear upon it."

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(Continued on page 10.)

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(Continued from page 9.)

society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles to popular enthusiasm and fixed aims to popular aspiration, at giving enlargement and sobriety to the ideas of the age, at facilitating the exercise of political power, and refining the intercourse of private life. It is the education which gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a truth in developing them; an eloquence in expressing them and a force in urging them. It teaches him to see things as they are, to go right to the point, to disentangle a skein or thought, to detect what is sophistical, and to discard what is irrelevant. It prepares him to fill any post with credit, and to master any subject with facility. It shews him how to accommodate himself to others, how to throw himself into their state of mind, how to bring before them his own, how to influence them, how to come to an understanding with them, how to bear with them. He is at home in any society, he has common ground with every class; he knows when to speak and when to be silent; he is able to converse, he is able to listen; he can ask a question pertinently, and gain a lesson seasonably, when he has nothing to impart himself; he is ever ready, yet never in the way; he is a pleasant companion, and a comrade you can depend upon; he knows when to be serious and when to trifle, and he has a sure tact which enables him to trifle with gracefulness and to be serious with effect. He has the repose of a mind which lives in itself, while it lives in the world, and which has resources for its happiness at home when it cannot go abroad. He has a gift which serves him in public and supports him in retirement, without which good fortune is but vulgar, and with which failure and disappointment have a charm. The art which tends to make a man all this, is in the object which it pursues as useful as the art of wealth or the art of health, though it is less susceptible of method, and less tangible, less certain, less complete in its results."

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ENGLISH AND GERMAN NATIONAL EDUCATION—A CONTRAST.

Accepting the above statements of the aims and purpose of University education, our thoughts naturally turn to the British Nation with whom, under the dispensation of Providence, this country has been brought into such close and lasting contact. And any impartial observer of British history and British character, I feel sure will declare that, the British Nation has succeeded in a remarkable degree in attaining the above ideal. As a writer has truly observed, the outstanding idea of English education is the gentleman. And does not the present great world-war and its lessons demonstrate the value of English education? See the trained brain-power, the scientific equipment, the intellectual capacity that is brought to bear in the prosecution of the war, but above all, the immense sacrifices that the British Nation is making in men and treasure; see the millions of young men, the flower of the Nation's Manhood from all grades of society, that have gone out voluntarily to fight, not for any lust for power or territory, but for the defence of the weak and the defence of civilisation; they are sacrificing themselves, in order that humanity may profit and live in peace and all nations, however small, may be left to work out their own destiny without being overawed and terrorised by strong nations. Contrast this with the results of German education. The scientifically organised and highly perfect and efficient system of National Education in Germany, has produced the ideal of German omnipotence, and Germany has waged this war in order that she may be able to impress her will on the world, and that all other nations may live and progress only as Germany should dictate; and, in the methods employed in the prosecution of the war, she has cast to the winds all accepted and sacred notions of honour, of chivalry, of fairness. A system of education which makes it possible to win over the intellectual power of the nation to inhuman ends, must be woefully defective. If, then, it is true, and I have no doubt it is true, that English University education and English National education, have accomplished in a remarkable degree the attainment of the aim and purpose of education as I have already defined, we may enter upon an investigation of the conditions which have contributed to that result, with a view to strive and create as far as possible those conditions in this country.

FAMILY LIFE AND HOME EDUCATION.

The first and foremost is the great influence of family life and home education. Family life constitutes a marvellous training ground for character, and parental authority, and family discipline are the models of all authority and discipline in later life. The parental authority and family discipline in the homes of this country are a great influence, but it will be only when Female Education is properly advanced that home education will play its proper part in the training of the youth. From the family and home, the next stage is the school. The immense influence on the formation of character and the future development and training of the intellect, of the great public schools of England cannot be oved-rated.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND.

These public schools have been the nurseries of the great public men,—men whose names have descended to posterity,—men who have made for themselves an abiding place in literature, science and art,—men who have made the greatness of England in all departments of life. The great influence for good of these public schools consists not so much in the actual teaching there undertaken, but in the enlargement of mind and vision that necessarily results from a large number of youths full of the energy, the enthusiasm, the sympathy, the keenness, the desire to know and question, that youth implies, being thrown together and thus developing new thoughts and ideas and forming habits of judging and acting from day to day. It is a pity that we have no counterpart in this country of those historic public schools of England, and, if our National Education is to attain the ideal formulated above, every effort should be made to found such schools in various centres.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

From the school the youth passes into the College and the University where, again, is pursued the same process of development of intellect and character by being brought in contact with young observant minds, and with professors and teachers not only of great attainments and culture, but whose personal influence and example should always be a great source of inspiration to their pupils. Our effort should be to reproduce here, as far possible, those conditions of University and College life. We must make the calling of teachers and professors properly respected, and, for that purpose, properly paid, and attract to it the best men available in England, as well as in this country. The great education of mind and character that results from contact with a Grant or a Wordsworth can never be supplied by the study of any number of books or the passing of any number of examinations.

ESSENTIALS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Then we must realise,—and realise as clearly and as quickly as we can, the fact that was so effectively brought out in a very suggestive and thoughtful Article on "Essentials of National Education" in the "Bombay Chronicle" and was emphasised in his forcible style by my friend, Sir Frank Beaman, in his letter to that journal, that our education attempts to turn the mind into a receptacle instead of making it a serviceable tool. Under our system of examinations and courses of study, we are loading the memory with a mass of undigested knowledge; we require all things to be learned at once, not one well but many badly. We forget that mental overfeeding produces the same evil results that follow from physical over-feeding; just as physical overfeeding spoils the digestive functions of the body and leads to ultimate loss of healthy appetite, so mental overfeeding deteriorates the assimilating power of the mind and ultimately destroys the natural desire for knowledge. "The Chronicle" truly observes: "As it is, the student simply cannot think, because all the time he is worrying to remember; so anxious is he not to let his disconnected facts escape his memory (like one who would run with his arms laden with oranges) that he has neither time nor energy to think about the subjects of his study, or to turn them over in his mind with enjoyment and satisfaction. We want versatile minds with power of initiative and originality, and the courage to think in independent channels; but we shall never have them while we overburden the memory and treat the mind as a receptacle instead of as a tool." I venture to urge that our courses of study and methods of teaching should be so remodelled as to remedy, and effectively remedy, this defect.

MORE EDUCATION OF EVERY KIND NEEDED.

We have often heard it said that Higher Education has been overdone in this country, that it was a mistake to encourage more young men to go into the Colleges and the University. If those who say so cared to study a few figures, they will realise how far from correct is their assertion. The total number of students at all the Colleges in the Presidency last year was only 5,330, while the total population is above 2 crores and 70 lakhs. The fact really is that we are very deficient in education all round, and that we want a great deal more of all kinds of education—Higher, Technical, Secondary and Primary. What a sad reflection it is to find that the proportion of literates in the whole country is 59 per per thousand, and the proportion in this Presidency is 69 per thousand, that is, out of a total population of 2 crores, 70 lakhs and odd, 2 crores, 52 lakhs and odd are absolutely illitorate. While, in Japan which did not think of education at all till 1868, whose first Education Code was not framed till 1872, and whose first University was not established till 1877, that is, 20 years after the University of Bombay was established, every boy and girl on completion of the sixth year of age goes through a Compulsory education course of six years. Dr. Fisher, the British Minister of Educatioin, in his great speech in explaining the Educational Estimates in which he asked Parliament to vote an additional expenditure of £3,500,000 on Elementary education, said: "If any body had doubted the value of our Elementary schools, that doubt must have been dispelled by the experience of the war. An immense army has been suddenly formed out of Volunteers, and it has proved in a very short time a match at every point for the Forces of the first Military Power in Europe. This Army was largely recruited from the Elementary schools, and I venture to assert that so sudden and so brilliant a military improvization could never have been achieved if we had been working upon the basis of a population entirely uneducated." Dr. Fisher also very forcibly insisted that the capital of a nation lies not in cash and goods, but in the brains and bodies of people. Just as a capitalist cannot afford to allow a large part of his capital to remain unemployed, a country can ill-afford to loose the potential energies of a large portion of its uneducated and undeveloped brains. Mr. Chancellor, imagine what would happen to a merchant or capitalist who allowed a large part of his capital to remain idle and unemployed. And yet that is exactly what we in India have been doing, with regard to nearly 95 per cent. of our brain capital. The State and the People must manfully rise to a proper conception of their duty in this matter of vital national importance, and be prepared to make large sacrifices for a proper discharge of that duty. We may well say with the poet—

O, for the coming of that glorious time,
When, prizing knowledge as her noblest wealth
And best protection, this imperial realm,
While she exacts allegiance, shall admit
An obligation, on her part, to teach
Those who are born to serve her and obey;
Binding herself by Statute, to secure
For all the children whom her soil maintains
The rudiments of letters, and inform
The mind with moral and religious truth,
Both understood and practised—so that none,
However, destitute, be left to droop,
By timely culture unsustained; or run
Into a wild disorder; or be forced
To drudge through a weary life without the help
Of intellectual implements and tools;
A savage horde among the civilized,
A servile band among the lordly free.

ADVICE TO NEW GRADUATES.

I am afraid I have detained you too long, but before I finish, I will say a word to my Young Friends who have been admitted to the various Degrees this evening. You are now going out into life with hope and vigour and in the manner in which you realise your responsibilities to yourselves and to those around you will depend, in a great measure, the success that you will individually achieve and the further progress of your country. I am sure some of you in course of time will take leading places in the professions, the trades and industries of this City and Presidency and also in public life. On you will devolve the further carrying on of the work at present carried on by those who are striving for the advancement of the country. With the advent of important administrative reforms that are are to follow on the readjustment of the Empire after the war, will fall upon you much greater responsibilities than former generations were called upon to bear, and it is expected of you to rise equal to those responsibilities. But whatever the sphere in which you may be placed, remember that it is your sacred duty so to shape your conduct as to proclaim yourselves worthy sons of this University. In conclusion, I advise you to cultivate self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control, for Tennyson has truly said:

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self control.
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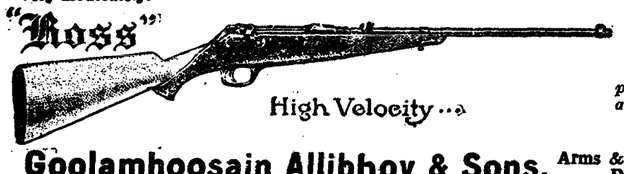

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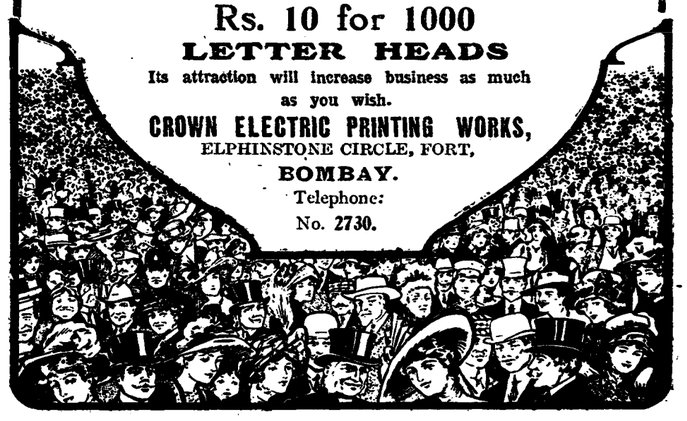

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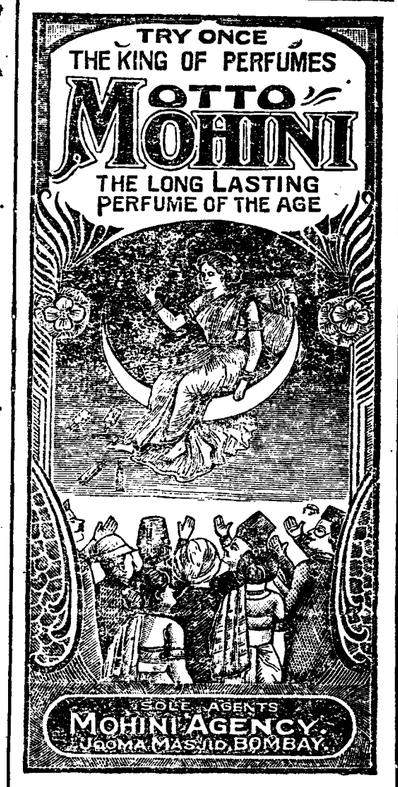

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THE WEATHER

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 21st Aug. 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Aug. 21st, 1916	June 1st to Aug. 21st, 1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba [Observatory]	0.14	36.04	64.85	58.28
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.00	36.90	73.15	62.19
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.00	33.43	71.65	58.35
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	37.27	75.30	63.89
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 17th Aug. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.007	Inch
Temperature of Air	84.4	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.0	"
Dew Point	77.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.628	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud=10)	7.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.4	"
Minimum do.	79.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WNW,ESE,WNW.	
Movement of Wind do.	126	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01	incl. on.
Total fall during month	7.66	"
Do. do. year	38.46	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th Aug.	0.14	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft. in	Aug.	h.	m.	ft. in
Tues	21	m	1 3	26 9	21	m 6	50	17 6
Wed	22	m	1 35	26 6	22	m 7	19a	17 0
Thur	23	m	2 10	26 2	23	m 7	47a	18 2
Fri.	24	m	2 52	25 8	24	m 8	18a	17 1
Sat.	25	m	3 40a	25 5	25	m 8	55a	17 3
Sun	26	m	4 43	25 2	26	m 9	43a	17 8
Mon	27	m	5 47	24 9	27	m 10	50a	17 9
		m	6 5	24 8		0	14	18 0
		m	5 33a	24 2		0	25a	21 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 21 (Tuesday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 4m.
" 22 (Wednesday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 4m.
" 23 (Thursday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 4m.
" 24 (Friday)	6h. 23m.	7h. 3m.
" 25 (Saturday)	6h. 23m.	7h. 3m.
" 26 (Sunday)	6h 23m.	7h. 2m.
" 27 (Monday)	6h 23m.	7h. 1m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 August 17d. 11h 51.0m. p.m.; First quarter: 26d. 0h. 38.2m. a.m. Full Moon Septe2ber 1d. 5h. 58.5m. p.m.; Last quarter: 8d. 0h. 35mm. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st August 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Punjab and local in the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.72in., Lahore 0.39in. and Ambala 1.20in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 1.18in., Mainpuri 0.11in. and Cawnpore 0.36in. Skies are moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0.44in., Jaipur 0.31in. and Mount Abu 1.95in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and Gujarat and local in Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 0.70in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.12in., Surat 0.21in., Deesa 4.06in., Neemuch 2.58in. and Indore 1.00in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.40 in. and Akola 0.64 in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in Berar.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nealy general; Bombay has had 0.14 in, Mormugao 2.65 in. and Karwar 4.27 in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad a nd local in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.37 in., Sholapur 0.31 in., Bijapur, 0.76 in., Aurangabad 0.55 in., Nizamabad 0.87 in. and Hyderabad 0.86 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been generally vigorous; rainfall has been nearly general on the south Coromandel coast and in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad, Central India West, Gujarat, east Rajputana, the United Provinces and the north Punjab and local in the east Punjab, Kathiawar and the Bombay and the Madras Deccan, while some showers have occurred in the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in east Rajputana and Central India West, local rain in the north and the east Punjab, the United and the Central Provinces, Gujarat and the Deccan and some showers in Kathiawar. A few showers may occur also in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 21st of August, 1917.

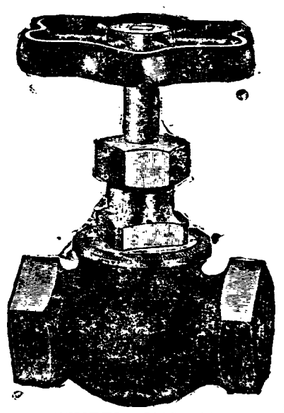
STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (20th Aug.)	96.5	89.5	64	0		—0.01
Jask	92.1	79.1	81	0		—0.06
Do. (19th Aug.)	..	—	..	..		..
Muskat						
Do. (20th Aug.)	82.7	77.6	76	0		—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.5	84.2	78	..	10.27	+6.13
Rawalpindi	92.6	71.5	83	0.72	26.75	+10.09
Lahore	94.8	78.2	87	0.39	11.44	+0.27
Kissar	96.9	79.0	82	..	3.92	
Ambala	88.7	74.3	85	1.20	21.67	+4.59
Delhi	90.2	79.0	87	..	17.65	+0.78
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.1	78.8	85	1.18	25.76	+8.47
Mainpuri	90.8	79.4	89	0.11	15.45	—0.58
Jhansi	93.1	74.5	88	..	29.59	+4.27
Cawnpore	89.8	77.9	87	0.36	30.60	+8.79
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	102.9	84.0	72	..	5.05	+2.93
Kurrachi	86.2	78.5	92	..	1.68	—3.53
Ajmer	97.1	77.4	89	0.44	26.34	+12.57
Jodpore	90.6	77.6	86	0.31	27.22	+11.89
Kotah	99.6	79.2	83	0.06	33.54	+14.95
Mount Abu	78.5	66.6	95	1.95	63.00	+24.51
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90	76.5	75	..	10.04	—0.65
Jamnagar	87.6	73.7	89	..	4.85	—6.11
Veraval	84.1	77.8	89	..	19.64	+5.41
Rajkot	89.2	71.9	86	0.70	16.47	+3.55
Bhavnagar Para	88.0	77.2	96	0.12	12.53	—0.97
Surat	86.9	78.7	84	0.21	27.04	+4.11
Ahmedabad	88.5	77.9	83	0.00	21.84	—1.04
Deesa	90.8	75.0	95	4.06	30.82	+13.43
Neemuch	86.7	75.0	94	2.58	38.97	+21.36
Indore	87	74.1	90	1.00	20.35	—0.37
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.8	73.7	91	0.40	37.11	—0.79
Saugor	85.6	76.0	87	..	33.53	+5.16
Hoshangabad	88.7	76.2	9	..	31.00	+1.54
Khandwa	89.0	75.5	87	..	15.63	—2.90
Akola	95.0	76.4	64	0.64	3.12	—6.96
Wardha	93.2	77.0	77	0.01	11.93	—3.53
Nagpur	92.8	77.3	82	..	29.20	—10.13
Chanda	93.1	78.8	83	..	31.49	—1.95
Raipur	89.2	75.8	79	..	43.60	+11.35
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.4	79.2	91	.14	36.04	—17.90
Ratnagiri	82.8	75.9	84	0.01	63.53	—14.55
Marmugao	81.0	74.1	95	2.65	69.45	—13.17
Karwar	79.9	73.9	98	4.27	86.93	—0.95
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93	72.0	69	0.07	2.05	—9.44
Ahmednagar	91.3	71.3	92	0.37	5.41	—4.38
Poona	92.1	72.6	88	0.04	7.00	—7.88
Sholapur	91.6	72.1	87	0.31	7.32	—4.97
Bijapur	89.2	70.4	88	0.76	9.01	+1.66
Belgaum	82.7	68.5	92	..	19.72	—12.04
Aurangabad	91.5	71.7	85	..	13.16	—2.45
Nizamabad (Indor)	90.7	78.3	82	0.87	25.16	+3.10
Hyderabad	89.4	72.9	86	0.86	14.00	—1.10
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	78.3	73.1	95	0.90	101.94	+10.77
Calicut	75.6	72.6	97	0.55	59.42	—21.14
Cochin	80	73.5	86	1.10	55.05	—5.26
Colombo	86.2	77.4	83	..	8.83	—6.31
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.4	78.5	84	0.02	20.14	+6.48
Bellary	89	74.7	80	..	8.62	+3.21
Cuddapah	93	74.7	87	2.07	1.32	—0.89
Madras	93	74.0	80	0.85	11.93	+2.80
Bangalore	90	66.3	86	0.04	9.97	+2.31
Coimbatore	86	69.6	84	..	2.74	—1.04
Trichinopoly	89	67.1	78	..	10.77	+5.84
Negapatam	93	77.5	82	0.25	3.54	—2.84

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 21st August, 1917 was 29.840 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

GUNMETAL



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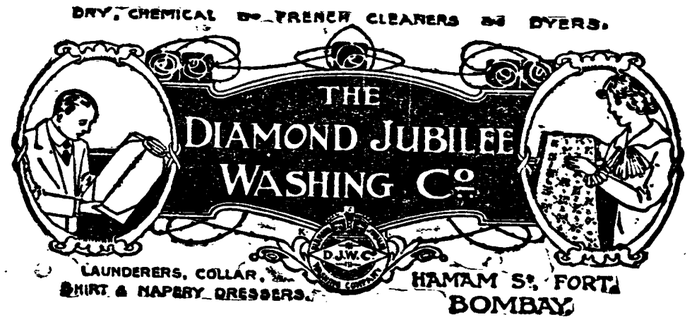

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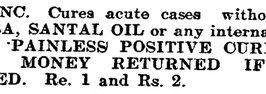
EST.  1890.

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